

THE CAVALRY JOURNAL

Devoted to the Interests of the Cavalry,
to the Professional Improvement of Its
Officers and Men, and to the Advance-
ment of the Mounted Service Generally

EDITOR

Lieutenant-Colonel W. V. MORRIS, Cavalry

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MAJOR GENERAL JAMES H. WILSON

THE CAVALRY JOURNAL

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No. 140

James Harrison Wilson, Cavalryman

BY

Major ADNA R. CHAFFEE, Cavalry

WITH the death of Major General James H. Wilson, on February 23rd of this year, there passed from the stage one of the greatest cavalry leaders of the Civil War; one to whose achievements many of our soundest cavalry doctrines of today may be directly traced.

Distinguished in many other fields after the Civil War, it is his accomplishments as a leader of cavalry commands which are of most interest to the readers of the CAVALRY JOURNAL, and which alone the limited space permits of our recalling.

Wilson was born on a farm near Shawneetown, Illinois, September 2, 1837. His father was a Virginian of English descent who participated in the War of 1812 and the Black Hawk War. His mother was of German birth, the daughter of an ex-soldier of the Napoleonic wars who had settled near Galena, Illinois.

As a boy, Wilson attended the county schools of Illinois and worked during his vacations to earn sufficient money to secure himself one year of college before he entered West Point in June, 1855.

Just at this time the West Point course was of five years. Here, like many others of his day, he formed friendships with his companions in the Corps of Cadets, and estimates of the abilities and characters of instructors and cadets, which were to stand him in good stead in the future. Hardee, author of the well known system of tactics and later a Confederate Lieutenant General, was Commandant; McKenzie, afterwards a Major General of Cavalry, was in Wilson's awkward squad. Porter, Merritt and Pennington were classmates.

Wilson graduated sixth in the class of 1860. Like Grant, he was well known at West Point for his horsemanship. He was studious; constitutional law particularly attracted him in his outside reading.

He was commissioned a brevet Second Lieutenant of Topographical Engineers and sent, as his first assignment, to Fort Vancouver on the Columbia River. As today, but for a different reason, the War Department routed him

to Oregon via Panama. At Vancouver he passed the winter of 1860-61 in routine duties. When the winter closed the active outdoor work of exploring and opening the wild trails of that country, he was especially charged by the commanding officer with keeping the chronometers wound. As this did not fully occupy him, we find him first exercising a trait of character which marked his entire career. He volunteered his services as post adjutant. Continually, in the future he was to ask for additional work.

Like many officers who, at the outbreak of war, have found themselves in out-of-the-way places, we find him not only offering his services to the Adjutant General, but backing his application with letters to his Senator, Douglas, to his Congressman, Logan, and finally to the Secretary of War himself. This last letter he sent in Logan's care to insure delivery. It is but fair to state that he also sent a letter through military channels, and that the Department Commander, Edwin V. Sumner, indorsed it favorably.

As a result of these, his orders finally arrived. He left Portland in July, 1861, again via Panama. On the same ship was McPherson, a Captain of Engineers. A great friendship sprang up between these two which lasted until McPherson's death before Atlanta. At the moment, however, their ideas of the most direct route to military fame lay in a trip to Boston where they should raise a company of volunteer engineers with McPherson as captain and Wilson as lieutenant. At Acapulco they obtained a paper which showed that Bull Run was a glorious victory for the Union and that the war was practically over. They were disappointed that they had had no part in it. At Panama this news was reversed and their spirits rose again.

After an interview with the Secretary of War and his own bureau chief, Wilson did secure permission to go to Boston to raise his company. He had enlisted only his first sergeant, however, when he was ordered to report to General Thomas W. Sherman, at Annapolis, as Topographical Engineer on his staff.

From October, 1861, to August, 1862, Wilson participated, under Sherman and Hunter, in the Port Royal expedition. His work was arduous and dangerous, requiring him to make reconnaissances of the enemy's positions and of the practicable ways of reaching them, to locate batteries, and to explore channels and swamps. All these he did with great credit to himself and to the satisfaction of his generals. Horace Porter, the Ordnance Officer, becoming sick, Wilson undertook his work for a time and directed the emplacement of cannon. He loaded a ship in four hours when the Quartermaster had reported to the General that it would take six days. Since there were few professional soldiers on the staff, we find him making himself useful to his general by assisting in the planning of the various operations. As a result he obtained the rank of brevet Lieutenant Colonel.

On leaving the Port Royal Expedition he was detailed, as engineer officer on Grant's staff in the West. However, as events leading to the Antietam

campaign were in the air, he asked permission to delay reporting to Grant, and to be permitted to volunteer temporarily on McClellan's staff. Here he joined a hard-riding group of aides-de-camp which included Merritt, Custer and Bowen. During the campaign he and Bowen were sent out with escorts on advanced scouting and reconnaissance missions. During the battle he carried orders to Corps Commanders and verified the positions and situations of troops for his general. On one occasion, not agreeing with the situation of a corps as stated by its general, Wilson requested General McClellan to come himself to that spot to see and take hold of the situation personally. During these days a Brigade Commander offered him the command of the 16th Maine, but the Governor declined to make the appointment because of his youth; meanwhile, with this pending, he declined the Lieutenant Colonelcy of the 1st Delaware Cavalry.

Leaving McClellan's staff after the campaign, he returned to Washington and after some delay, joined Grant's staff at La Grange, Tennessee, on November 8th, 1862.

He was immediately assigned to temporary duty as engineer of McPherson's corps. McPherson wrote to Rawlins, "You are a trump. I would rather have Wilson for my engineer than any officer I know." Before he could join, however, he was named Inspector of the 10th Corps with rank of Lieutenant Colonel; but as the advance through Holly Springs to Oxford had started he asked permission to remain during these active days with Grant's headquarters. He assisted in the organization and operations of the cavalry.

Wilson was immediately attracted by the personality of Rawlins, Grant's Chief of Staff. Rawlins at this time had little military knowledge, but he was forceful and resourceful, a shrewd judge of character and extremely loyal to his chief. Since he came from Galena, Illinois, and knew Wilson's family, a working combination was evolved between the stern Chief of Staff and his energetic military technical assistant which served Grant well during the Vicksburg and Chattanooga campaigns.

Grant, in order to keep Wilson with him, made him Inspector General of the Army of the Tennessee. His duties, however, were mainly to assist his chief in the direction of operations. Today we would have called him the G-3 of that army.

The advance overland through Holly Springs having failed, Wilson personally supervised a reconnaissance in force sent towards Vicksburg through the Yazoo Pass, Moon Lake and the Yazoo River, which was able to approach close to Vicksburg. The progress through the impeded bayous was so slow that the Confederates had time to construct new fortifications to stop the gunboats covering the advance.

From the first, Wilson opposed the idea of advancing the army through the canal cut on the west bank of the Mississippi and favored running the batteries with the fleet and transports to secure a foothold south of the city.

He won Rawlins to his views, but they were opposed by Sherman. Grant eventually executed the plan which Wilson favored.

We find him throughout the campaign, assisting his general in the supervision of operations, riding with him, advising on plans, making a staff reconnaissance covered by a regiment of infantry, and carrying important directions to Corps Commanders. Throughout the advance from Bruinsburg to Vicksburg his bridge-building knowledge was of the greatest value to the Union force. Knowing accurately his general's intentions, he did not hesitate to give important orders in the general's name to further them. This he did, for example, on May 12th, when McPherson, after his victory near Raymond, had halted. Wilson, coming up, directed him to push on seven miles farther to seize Clinton on the Jackson and Vicksburg Railroad. McPherson refused, but Grant backed his staff officer by confirming the order in writing.

Wilson says in his memoirs, "Under the Old Flag," "During the whole of the campaign and siege I kept a journal showing daily and hourly what we learned of the features of the country, its roads, streams, bridges, fords; the movement of our own troops and those of the enemy as they developed; what we gathered from prisoners, deserters, contrabands and natives; where the General and his staff went, when they started, what they did, and when they got into camp. In it I also recorded the resources of the country, the distance from place to place, the condition of the roads, the rumored movements and strength of the enemy, the information collected from local news papers and captured mails, and in general such circumstances and facts, great and small, as might be useful or even interesting to the commanding general." Truly, he was an all-around staff officer to Grant; a G-2, G-3 and useful aide rolled into one.

He was the commissioner designated to carry Grant's reply to Pemberton's request for an armistice. Locket, who brought the Confederate reply, had been a cadet at West Point with Wilson.

After the surrender of Vicksburg and Sherman's campaign into central Alabama, Wilson spent some time in an inspection of the elements of the Army of the Tennessee located in that state. On the 10th of October, General Grant and his staff started for Cairo and Indianapolis, meeting Mr. Stanton at the latter place. It was here that Mr. Stanton rushed up and effusively greeted Dr. Kittoe, Grant's surgeon, thinking him to be the victor of Vicksburg. The four military departments of the Mississippi Valley were now consolidated into one division under Grant's command. Rosecrans had been relieved by Thomas at Chattanooga. This latter place was the storm center and thither went Grant and his staff.

From October 19th, 1863, to January, 1864, Wilson served on General Grant's staff in the preparation and execution of the Chattanooga campaign. In view of his past services, Grant urged his promotion to Brigadier General

to command cavalry, "for which he possesses uncommon qualifications." He was not at this time, however, to have the opportunity to exercise that command for the work incident to the operations at hand prevented his detachment from the staff. He assisted Grant and Rawlins in a manner similar to his work in the Vicksburg campaign.

Between the 9th and 17th of November he was sent with Dana and an escort of fifteen cavalymen, to carry orders and explain Grant's plans to Burnside at Knoxville, a ride of three hundred miles. He had to ride around Longstreet's advance guard on his return trip and narrowly escaped capture.

He was instrumental in perfecting the bridge and ferry work in connection with the crossing of Sherman's corps over the Tennessee at the commencement of the battle of Missionary Ridge.

During the first night after the battle Grant and his staff had followed Sheridan's division in pursuit of the enemy several miles beyond Chickamauga Creek. Finding the Union troops were badly scattered, he sent staff officers out to locate his units, while he himself should return to headquarters where perhaps the reports might meanwhile come in. One of his staff, sent to locate Thomas, having failed, Grant gave this mission to Wilson. After a ride by compass of two or three hours through the forest in the dark, Wilson ran into Baird's division and found that the corps was close at hand and that Thomas had reported his dispositions to Grant at his old headquarters. So Wilson returned and entered the room which he shared with General Grant just at dawn. The General called out, "Is that you, Wilson? I am glad you are back. Of course I found here all the information I wanted about the troops, and I have not slept a wink this whole night, for thinking of what a long, cold and unnecessary ride I have given you." Wilson relates this incident to show the solicitude on the part of Grant which so greatly endeared him to his officers. But it also serves to show the very close personal relation between the great general and his efficient staff officer.

In January, 1864, Wilson was ordered to Washington to assume charge of the Cavalry Bureau of the War Department. On the recommendation of Dana, then Assistant Secretary of War, he was "borrowed" from Grant for this purpose for sixty days. The department had had great difficulty in its dealings with dishonest horse contractors, and this Wilson was to straighten out. After a few had been fined and imprisoned, matters improved. Under his administration of this bureau, also, the Spencer carbine was adopted as the cavalry firearm. The 3rd Division, which he was later to command, was the first unit to be equipped with these weapons.

On the 28th of March, shortly after Grant took the field as Lieutenant General, he wrote and wired to Halleck requesting that Wilson be relieved from duty in the War Department as he wished to have him to command a cavalry division. At the same time General Butler, commanding the Department of Virginia and North Carolina, was endeavoring to secure him as his

Chief of Cavalry. It was necessary for Grant to shift some commanders in order that Wilson, a junior Brigadier, should be able to command a division. This was done.

On April 17th, Wilson found his new command, the 3rd Cavalry Division, in front of Stevensburg. He relieved Kilpatrick, who was sent west to command a cavalry division under Sherman.

The division, at the moment, was run down from hard service. Its staff was scattered. It was composed of six regiments and one additional troop; in all some thirty-four hundred men. Of these some seven hundred and fifty were dismounted, and three hundred and seventy-five were on unserviceable horses. Wilson had a strenuous time for a few weeks in getting this division remounted, disciplined and, most fortunately, armed in part with the new Spencer carbine.

The Army of the Potomac and the Confederate Army of Northern Virginia had been facing each other without any decisive engagement since Gettysburg, almost a year before. Grant held the country between the Rapidan, the Blue Ridge and Washington with about one hundred and fifteen thousand men. Lee, with about eighty-five thousand lay at Orange and to the east, at Gordonsville and to the South, covering the junction of the railroads to Lynchburg and Richmond. It was the opening of the Wilderness campaign.

Wilson's mission was to screen the advance of Warren's corps. At nine o'clock on the evening of May 3rd, he called in his detachments and at midnight reached the north bank of the Rapidan. A few dismounted men of Chapman's brigade drove back the hostile pickets, a pontoon bridge was laid, and the division crossed, followed closely by the head of the 5th Corps. By 5.00 A. M. Wilson had pushed out on the road to the Old Wilderness Tavern and had sent patrols to the west and south of that place. As soon as the infantry approached he pushed on five miles further to Parker's Store on the Orange Plank Road where he bivouacked, with a regiment observing towards New Hope Church and Mine Run, to the west. This force was within two and a half miles of the outposts of Lee's main body but passed a quiet night. Early in the morning, on the 5th, Wilson left the 5th New York to hold Parker's Store until the infantry should come up and, with the remainder of the division, went towards Craig's Meeting House about seven miles to the southwest and eight and a half miles from the nearest infantry. McIntosh, with the 5th New York at Parker's was soon heavily attacked by Lee's advance elements and despite the fact that their fire was mistaken by the Confederates for that of infantry, so heavy was its volume, they were slowly outflanked and pressed back onto Crawford's division of infantry. Meantime Wilson, with the bulk of the division, was attacked by Stuart with about eight thousand men. It was practically a head-on collision on a forest road. A furious battle ensued; the Union cavalry division fighting dismounted at first with its horses close at hand in little draws in the woods. Wilson pushed

forward and gained an initial success, but as the enemy had penetrated between him and McIntosh, and he learned from prisoners that he was in the presence of Stuart's entire cavalry corps supported probably by Longstreet's infantry, he discontinued the advance and started back to effect a junction with McIntosh. As he was mounting, the Confederate Cavalry pressed again and mounted fighting of small units in the clearings and on the roads became general. Wilson himself, at one moment, led a troop in mounted attack to open the road. He joined McIntosh, but finding that the Confederates had penetrated between him and Army Headquarters and that his couriers could not get through, he again turned east, riding around the enemy's advance, and joined Gregg's division at Todd's Tavern. Gregg, with fresher troops, checked Hampton there.

During the next few days the division was drawing supplies and ammunition at Chancellorsville, while observing towards Spottsylvania. It covered the left of the army.

On the 7th, Wilson crossed the River Ny and drove back the hostile pickets towards Spottsylvania Court House, but lacking infantry support could go no further that day. He started forward again, however, at five in the morning of the 8th, and pushing aside Wickham's cavalry brigade he occupied the Court House by nine o'clock. He was on the right rear of Longstreet's corps and took forty prisoners from it at the Court House. Had infantry been able to support him, the later bloody battle for the capture of Spottsylvania might not have been. He was able to hold on at the Court House until eleven o'clock when, flanked on both sides and under orders from Sheridan he withdrew by the road he had come to Alsop's. The Army of the Potomac had not yet learned the value of outmarching and outflanking the enemy. Dana, in a dispatch to the War Department, complained of the slowness of the infantry in advancing to support Wilson and take advantage of the position he had gained.

On May 9th, Sheridan with his corps of twelve thousand mounted men, commenced his raid towards Richmond. Stuart, with two divisions, was promptly in pursuit. Wilson had the lead the first day and camped that night near Anderson's Bridge on the North Anna. Next day he drove the enemy detachments to the south side and crossed; then covered the crossing of the 2nd Division. All day there was sharp skirmishing to the South Anna which was also crossed, the entire corps bivouacking south of the river at the Ground Squirrel Bridge. On the morning of the 11th the advance was continued towards Richmond, the 1st Division in advance, the 3rd next. In the afternoon the column came up with the enemy under Stuart in force near the Yellow Tavern. Custer first developed the enemy's position and Wilson went into line on Custer's left. In a short time the enemy was overborne and driven from the field by Custer's attack on his right and Wilson's mounted and dismounted attack on his center and left. Stuart was mortally wounded in this battle.

After the battle the advance was taken up at 11.00 P. M., not to attack Richmond, but to cross the Chickahominy and to march between it and the defenses of Richmond by Fair Oaks Station to Haxall's Landing on the James. Wilson had the lead. On reaching the Mechanicsville Turnpike, just before dawn, he was told by his guide that a battery of heavy guns two hundred yards away was in position to sweep the pike. Sending a staff officer to reconnoiter, they were quickly greeted by a blast which literally blew him and his staff out of the road. Several horses had legs torn off, several were disemboweled, but no man was hurt. Dawn showed that they had ridden into a cul de sac between the fort and the river. Wilson's artillery supporting his dismounted men, he moved to the attack. Sheridan, however, ordered that he hold his position until a bridge could be built and the corps crossed to the north bank of the Chickahominy. This was done. It now seems probable that Sheridan could have pushed on into Richmond had he then known how small was the force in the works in front of him.

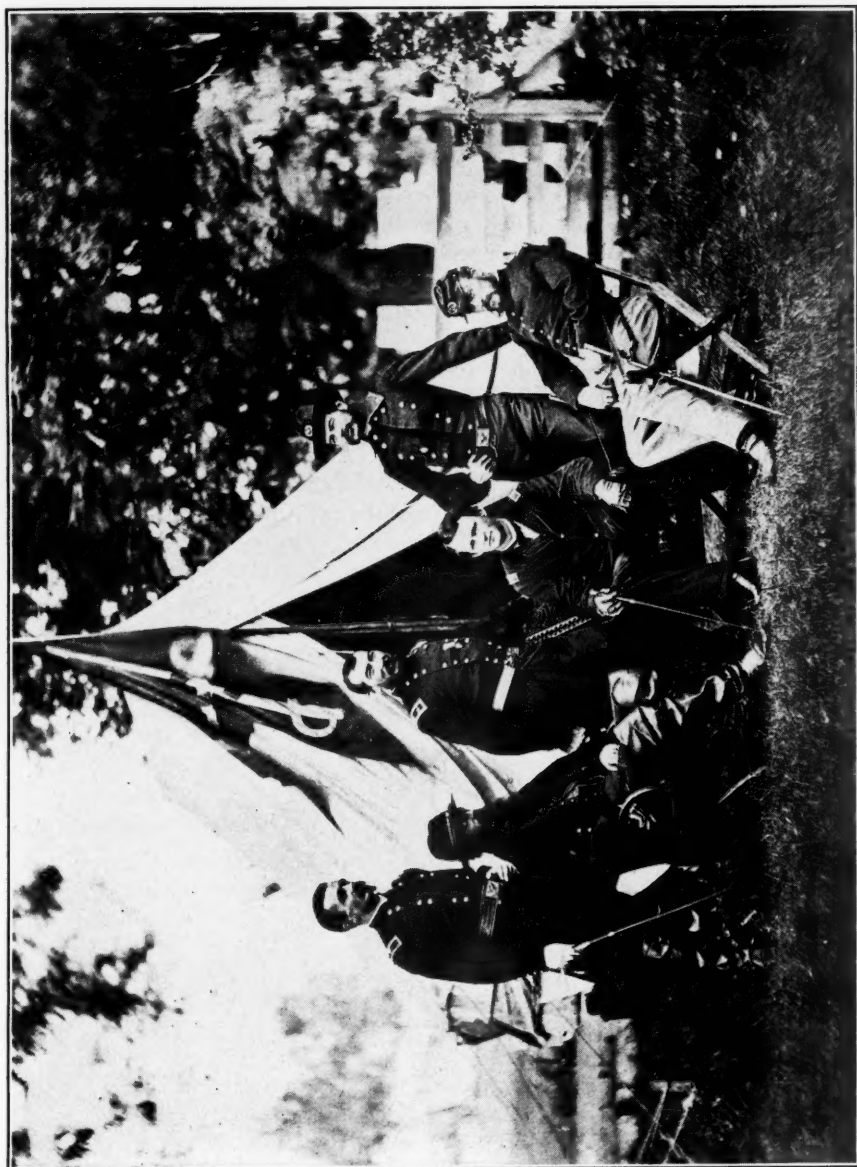
Haxall's Landing, on the James, was reached on the 14th and supplies were secured. The return march was started on the 17th but, due to bad roads and poor teams in the train, progress was slow; on the 18th five miles and on the 19th three. The Pamunkey was crossed on a railroad bridge two hundred and seventy yards long, planked with boards collected from the surrounding country. The corps rejoined the Army of the Potomac on May 24th at Old Chesterfield Court House, having traveled one hundred and forty miles in ten days of marching and fighting, with six days halt on the James and York Rivers.

During the next few days Wilson's division was detached to cover the right flank of the army on the North Anna, to make a demonstration on that flank and attract attention while the advance of the army was side-slipping to the south, across the Pamunkey, on a new turning movement. On the 31st of May, he followed over the Pamunkey, protecting the flank and rear of the army, skirmishing with hostile cavalry.

Late on June 1st, Wilson was ordered to destroy the railroad bridges northwest of Hanover Court House. Four bridges were involved, two across the South Anna and two across Little River; the object being to cut rail communication towards Gordonsville. He marched at dark and during the night struck and drove back Young's Confederate Brigade, wounding the leader. Pushing forward again at five in the morning his brigades, under McIntosh and Chapman, fighting with Hampton and burning at the same time, destroyed all bridges. After nineteen hours of marching and fighting he was back in his bivouacs at Hanover Court House.

At 7.00 P. M. on June 2nd, receiving orders to follow up and conform to the movements of the army, he marched across the Totopotomoy and at 1.30 A. M. bivouacked in rear of the right of Burnside's infantry.

Again, no rest for his tired men or his jaded horses! At ten in the morn-



Federal Cavalry Leaders

Brigadier General H. E. Davies and D. McM. Gregg, Major General Philip H. Sheridan, Brigadier General Wesley Merritt,
A. T. A. Torbert, and James H. Wilson.

ing, he received orders to sally out from behind Burnside, pass around Lee's left flank and attack in his rear. The enemy was expected to be found near Haw's Shop and Salem Church. He was there; not cavalry, but Gordon's veteran infantry. A hard dismounted fight started with Chapman's brigade in the lead during which he lost heavily, but an advance of three miles was made, the enemy being driven out of three successive lines of works. Night finding him in a thick forest, and being able to make no further headway against the Confederate infantry, Wilson withdrew. Meade sent him a note of congratulation on the success of this demonstration.

From June 7th to 20th, Sheridan with the 1st and 2nd Cavalry Divisions, was absent on the Trevillian raid. Wilson's 3rd division, remaining with the army, was split and covered both its head and tail during the passage of the Chickahominy and the James. After crossing the latter stream, the division had a brief respite while camped on the Black River.

On June 20th, Wilson was directed by Meade to prepare for an active campaign against the Danville and Southside Railroads. Besides his own division he was to have Kautz's cavalry division from the Army of the James, in reality a brigade of two thousand men. Wilson replied that he could start on the 22nd. The plan required him to cut loose from the army and to swing straight out into the Confederacy against the railroads connecting Petersburg and Richmond with Lynchburg, Danville and Weldon in the interior of the South. These were the only railroads south of the James by which supplies could reach Lee. and it was believed that if these could be cut, he could no longer feed his troops and would be obliged to abandon his strongholds and take to the open country.

Wilson pointed out the fact that he might have a hard time returning to the army and requested that Sheridan, who was then returning, be directed to follow Hampton and keep him occupied wherever he went. He understood that this would be done and further, that the army itself would extend its flank across the Weldon Railroad near Reams Station the day after he started.

He left two regiments to guard the bulk of his trains and on June 22nd started with Kautz's force, his own division, and two batteries. He struck out from Mt. Sinai Church on the road to Reams Station, twelve miles distant. From there he marched to Sixteen Mile Turnout on the Southside Railroad. Finding two loaded freight trains at this place he burned them, together with the station, woodpiles, water tank and sawmill. He tore up the tracks, burned the ties and bent the rails. While he had met no resistance in front, his rear guard since passing Reams had been engaged in a continual running fight with W. H. F. Lee's cavalry.

At one the next morning Kautz marched towards Burkeville Junction, an important crossing of two railroads, and commenced destruction. Wilson, with the 3rd Division followed, keeping between Kautz and the enemy and completing the destruction. He then struck the Burkeville and Danville Railroad farther south and raised more havoc. W. H. F. Lee, meantime, was pressing continuously, fighting with Wilson's rear guard.

On the 25th, the work was continued. Every depot, turntable, freight car, wood pile, water tank, bridge and trestle from Sixteen Mile Turnout to the Staunton River was effectively destroyed.

In attempting to take and destroy a bridge over the Staunton River, Wilson found his way effectively barred by a strong force of Confederate infantry and militia. There was then nothing to do but get back. He was now encumbered by two hundred wounded in ambulances and country carriages. He concluded his best chance lay due east. He marched at midnight of the 26th and at noon of the 28th was across the Nottoway at the Double Bridges.

Hampton, with his entire corps, having dropped Sheridan, was now near Strong Creek Depot, a few miles north of Wilson and between him and the Army of the Potomac. Wilson supposed that this force was but a small infantry detachment supported by some cavalry. It stood across the best road and Wilson decided to turn it. He advanced in two columns. Kautz, sent on the more westerly road to Reams Station, reported it open. Wilson, heavily attacked by Hampton on the easterly road, withdrew to follow Kautz. Instead of finding the left of the Army of the Potomac at Reams, at 10.00 A. M. on the 29th they ran against Mahone's Confederate infantry division in position.

Meade's headquarters and the left wing of the army were at that time but a few miles from Reams Station. A staff officer of Wilson's, with an escort of forty men, actually broke through the Confederate lines and reached Meade's headquarters, though he lost half his escort. It was 7.00 P. M. before other Union troops could reach Reams Station, too late to be of assistance to Wilson.

Meanwhile, reconnaissance of the hostile position convinced him and his brigadiers that the tired cavalry could not attack it with success. He therefore issued all the ammunition the troops could carry, ordered the destruction of his caissons and wagons and, at 1.00 P. M., withdrew to the south towards the Nottoway, intending to make a wide detour to the south and east to rejoin the army. He moved in two columns on parallel roads; Kautz on the eastern, himself on the western road.

The Confederate pursuit was on the west flank. Kautz reached the army without further loss. Wilson, crossing the Nottoway, crossing the Black Water on a bridge made of pine trees cut on the bank, reached safety on the far bank of the latter stream at daylight on July 1st.

In all he had covered about three hundred and twenty-five miles; the last one hundred and twenty-five in three days. Starting to write his report, seated on his blankets on the ground, he fell asleep and slept for twenty hours without waking. His loss was nine hundred men—killed, wounded and missing; four light howitzers, twelve field guns, thirty wagons and ambulances abandoned or thrown in the rivers during the retreat. Grant declared that the damage inflicted on the enemy was worth more than it cost. Lee bore witness, urging the Confederate Secretary of War to "the utmost exertion in repairing the Danville Railroad", if necessary "by removing the rails from

those railroads not of prime necessity". A Confederate railroad officer afterwards stated that it was nine weeks before a train from the south ran into Petersburg.

On August 4th, 1864, the 3rd Cavalry Division was relieved from the left of the army and sent by water to Washington where it was refitted, completely armed with the Spencer carbine, and remounted. On the 12th it marched to Leesburg en route to join Sheridan in the Valley of the Shenandoah to confront Early. Wilson reached Winchester next day, joining Sheridan at Berryville as he was retiring on Harper's Ferry. He covered the rear.

The division was later engaged at Halltown; it scouted both sides of the Potomac, and got some rest while small detachments chased Mosby. On September 13th, McIntosh was sent towards Winchester on a reconnaissance in force and returned with a small Confederate infantry regiment as prisoners.

On the 19th at 2.00 A. M., Sheridan started towards Winchester with his entire force, Wilson's cavalry division leading the advance on the left flank. He was opposed by the infantry division of Ramseur, a West Point classmate. After a fierce fight, mounted and dismounted charges being sent against the enemy advanced position, it was captured and held until the Sixth Corps came up at eight o'clock. The 3rd Cavalry Division then continued its advance in front of the left of the army. In this fight the brave McIntosh lost his leg and Chapman was temporarily disabled. The enemy resisted stubbornly, but a spirited mounted charge by three regiments opened the way towards his rear. Wilson continued the pursuit on that flank until 10.00 P. M. when he bivouacked at Kernstown, five miles south of Winchester. On the 21st the division fought at Front Royal and continued with intermittent fighting to Harrisonburg where it was on the 30th when Wilson received orders to report to General Sherman at Atlanta.

In September, 1864, Sherman was in correspondence with Grant seeking a capable cavalry leader from the Army of the Potomac or from Sheridan's force to command all of his cavalry, replacing Garrard. As a result Sheridan replied to Grant, "I have ordered General Wilson to report to Sherman. He is the best man for the position." Since Wilson was junior to cavalry officers already serving with Sherman, he was made a brevet Major General on October 5th, 1864, and assigned to Sherman's command with that rank. When he departed for his new assignment Grant paid him great tribute, saying in a telegram to Sherman, "General Wilson has been ordered to report to you and in order that he may have rank to command your cavalry, I have asked that he be brevetted a Major General and assigned with that rank. I believe Wilson will add fifty per cent to the effectiveness of your cavalry."

General Grant's original idea seems to have been that the "March to the Sea" should be made entirely by a great cavalry command under Wilson, for General Sherman says, "General Grant in designating General Wilson to command my cavalry, predicted that he would by his personal activity increase the effect of that arm 'fifty per cent,' and he advised that he should be sent south to do all that I had proposed to do with the main army, but I had not so

much confidence in cavalry as he had and preferred to adhere to my original intention of going myself with a competent command."

Wilson therefore found, under Sherman's instructions, that his immediate task was to fully mount and equip Kilpatrick's division to accompany Sherman's army, and then to assemble, reorganize, mount and equip the remaining cavalry in the Military Division of the Mississippi to help Thomas destroy Hood. Wilson believed, after a quick survey, that sufficient troops were available, if collected together, to form six or seven divisions.

Sixty-one cavalry and mounted infantry regiments were incorporated into the Cavalry Corps of the Military Division of the Mississippi. Their strength was from four to six hundred men each. Wilson established his headquarters at Nashville, where he was in close touch with Thomas, himself an old and distinguished cavalryman. With full powers from Sherman and the active cooperation of Thomas, he set about assembling and reorganizing his command which was scattered from Missouri to Georgia in every sort of detachment and escort. He eliminated the control of Department Commanders and their Chiefs of Cavalry, and brought all these mounted forces under his own hand. In the beginning, out of nearly fifty thousand men on paper he could not raise six thousand for actual service, on account of detachments and a lack of horses, arms and equipment.

Hatch with his efficient division, and the brigades of Croxton, Capron and Harrison were all that could be assembled along Shoal Creek to oppose the initial advance of Forrest's cavalry with Hood's army on November 19th. Long's division, one of the best in Wilson's command, had to be dismounted and returned to Louisville by rail in order that its horses could be given to Kilpatrick's division.

Until Hood's advance commenced, Wilson remained at Nashville pushing forward his task of equipping his command. During this time he asked and received authority to impress horses wherever they could be found south of the Ohio River. He obtained seven thousand in this way, among them the carriage horses of the next President, Andrew Johnson.

On November 21st he joined Schofield, who was retiring from Pulaski, Tennessee, towards Columbia. With his cavalry he covered the retirement of the infantry and artillery to that point and, taking up positions on the north bank of the Duck River, he watched the fords and crossings for a distance of twenty-five miles above and below the town. His force was about forty-five hundred, while Forrest was estimated to have from eight to ten thousand men in the saddle.

At noon on November 28th, the cavalry reported Forrest's concentration at Huey's Mill, four or five miles east of Columbia on the Duck River. Wilson's pickets were quickly driven in but he learned that Forrest's whole force and part of Hood's infantry were coming that way to strike towards Schofield's left and rear. He fought a delaying action through Rally Mill, Mount Carmel Church and Douglas Church, keeping the enemy off Schofield's left while the latter was retiring to Franklin.

Schofield's infantry was safely in the defense of Franklin by an early hour on the 30th. Wilson took position with his main body on Schofield's left watching the Harpeth, with a small brigade on Schofield's right, and Croxton's brigade in observation across the river. Croxton was soon driven north of the river by Forrest's advance and was sharply followed by the Confederate cavalry who crossed upstream, to the east and in front of Hatch, on the left of the line. Realizing the importance of holding the river line until Schofield was safely out of Franklin, Wilson attacked the Confederate cavalry on the north bank with all the force he could muster, and after a fierce fight lasting until nightfall, drove them all headlong south of the river. The Confederate infantry attack in front of Franklin meanwhile, had been repulsed.

Schofield had received orders from Thomas to withdraw to Nashville. That night, in discussing plans for the withdrawal, he said to Wilson, "If you had not succeeded in doing that, our victory here would have been in vain, for with Forrest upon our flanks and rear it would have been impossible for us to have withdrawn our trains, artillery and troops from this position." Wilson followed Schofield into Nashville, covering his rear.

Thomas' offensive from Nashville was delayed largely on account of his desire not to move until Wilson had had time to impress horses and mount and train the largest cavalry force possible. He was even on the point of losing his command for his delay, but success seems to have justified his judgment.

The plan of battle required the cavalry, operating on the right and conforming to the movements of the infantry, to drive the enemy from the bank of the Cumberland at Bell's Landing and from the Charlotte and Harding Turnpikes leading southwest from Nashville, to envelop the enemy left flank and get in his rear. Wilson had three divisions and an extra brigade in hand ready for the attack.

The 5th Division—Hatch, on the left, was directed to sally from the fortifications, extend the left of the infantry and envelop the enemy right on the Harding Turnpike. Croxton's brigade of the 1st Division was ordered to conform to Hatch's movement. Further to the right, Johnson's 6th Division, one brigade mounted—the other having no horses, was directed to clear the Charlotte Turnpike and to push as far as Davidson's House, eight miles from the city, and to cover the right flank from counter-attack. Knipe's 7th Division, one brigade mounted and the other without horses, was held in reserve. Wilson personally pointed out on the ground to his Division Commanders their respective zones of action. Officers of his staff, as liaison officers, were sent to each division during the battle.

The Cavalry Corps was ready to move by daylight on December 15th but a dense fog caused the whole operation to be suspended until half past eight, and then an infantry division, moving to its place on the wrong road further delayed the advance until nearly ten o'clock.

The dismounted attacks of Hatch, Croxton and Johnson were impetuous

and entirely successful. With their magazine carbines they over-ran redoubts and intrenchments and led the advance of the army. As fast as the enemy made a stand he was turned, and as fast as he fell back they and Knipe's mounted reserve were on their horses and pressing forward. Shortly after dawn of the 16th they were in the Brentwood Hills, ten miles south of Nashville. Here a courier from Hood to Chalmers was captured with a dispatch saying, "for God's sake drive the Yankee cavalry from our left and rear or all is lost."

Later in the day it became known, through identifications, that Hood had detached Forrest with two cavalry divisions and Walthall's infantry, almost a quarter of his force, to capture Murfreesboro. So Thomas's attack was timed at just the right moment, although he was ignorant of that; nor should this detract from the brilliance of the great tactical victory to which Wilson's cavalry corps contributed so largely.

The cavalry pressed Hood's rear guards driving them back through the mud and ice of winter past Spring Hill and Franklin. Forrest and Walthall rejoined from Murfreesboro and staved off absolute disaster. Only when the remnants were again across the flooded Duck River at Columbia did the pursuit slacken. It was taken up again as soon as that swollen stream could be crossed and a stubborn fight was had at Lynnvile. On the 27th, Wilson halted at the Tennessee which the last of Hood's disorganized army had crossed and had destroyed the bridge during the night.

Thomas recommended Wilson for promotion to Major General and said of the cavalry in his report, "It has peculiarly distinguished itself, attempting such things as are not expected of cavalry, such as assaulting the enemy in intrenched positions and always with success, capturing his works with many guns and prisoners. His corps has always been conspicuous for its energy in the pursuit of the retreating rebel army, which has cost the rebel commander many men, several pieces of artillery, and tended much to the demoralization of his army." The Confederate leaders, in their reports, bear ample witness to the effect of this splendid use of cavalry on the battlefield in cooperation with infantry, and in the vigorous pursuit.

Wilson recognized the value, as have few others, of operating cavalry in large masses. On October 26th, 1864, he had written to Rawlins, Grant's Chief of Staff, "Therefore I urge its concentration south of the Tennessee and hurling it into the bowels of the south in masses that the enemy can not drive back as he did Sooy Smith and Sturgis." This was to happen.

Under orders he commenced the assembly of his corps at Gravelly Springs near Eastport on the north bank of the Tennessee at the foot of Muscle Shoals and went into hastily constructed cantonments and lean-to stables. Six divisions assembled and efforts were made to remount, drill and build up his command for the spring campaign. His scouts and spies were not idle, and soon he had reliable knowledge of the situation of Forrest's command in Alabama.

Knipe's division with most of Hatch's horses was transferred from Wilson to Canby on the lower Mississippi, and Johnson was sent to middle Tennessee. Wilson thus had three divisions instead of six for use in his campaign.

He was ready to move by the 1st of March, 1865, but heavy rains flooded the country, raised the streams and prevented. He started on March 22nd with McCook's, Long's and Upton's divisions, twelve thousand five hundred strong, and one brigade of fifteen hundred dismounted men to act as train guards or reserve until enough horses could be captured to mount them. He had a light bridge train of thirty boats, hauled by fifty six-mile teams. The men carried five days' rations, a pair of horseshoes and one hundred rounds of ammunition. His train of two hundred and fifty wagons carried eighty rounds of ammunition per man; an average of twenty days' coffee, sugar and salt. There were five days' hard bread and ten of sugar and salt on pack animals.

To deceive the enemy he moved out in three divergent columns by Mt. Hope, Frankfort and Eldridge to Jasper and Thornhill. Then he quickly converged on Elyton (now Birmingham) and was united at Montevallo. Here contact was gained with the Confederate cavalry. Next morning the capture of a Confederate courier laid before him Forrest's dispositions and the weakness of his command. Wilson decided to press him without delay and to drive him into the works of Selma.

At Ebenezer Church on April 1st, Forrest opposed fifteen hundred men (Wilson believes five thousand) to Wilson's nine thousand. A combined mounted and dismounted attack drove Forrest back and Wilson followed six miles further to Plantersville, nineteen miles from Selma.

On this day a civil engineer who had worked on the fortifications of Selma surrendered to Upton. He was able and willing to make an accurate sketch which proved of great value in the attack to take place. On the 2nd at day-break, Wilson advanced.

Selma was defended by a bastioned line extending from the river three miles below the city, on a radius of three miles, to a point on the river above. On the east and west the fortifications were protected by deep and miry streams. The parapet was from six to eight feet high, protected by a five-foot ditch fifteen feet wide, with a stockade of railroad ties five feet high on the glacis. Forrest forced male inhabitants, young and old, black and white, into the defense. In addition he had collected three of four thousand troops.

At three in the afternoon Wilson came in sight of the city. Personal reconnaissance showed him that the engineer's sketch was remarkably accurate. The development of Long's and Upton's divisions was made rapidly; Long detaching two regiments to protect led horses and trains. McCook was keeping Chalmers' division away from Forrest.

Wilson intended to attack at dark, on a signal of gun-fire, but the firing incident to an attack by part of Chalmers' force on the escort of his led-horses set the main attack in motion at five o'clock. The two divisions attacked dis-

mounted across six hundred yards of open ground, climbed the stockade, overran the defences, and drove the Confederates in confusion towards the city. Wilson, himself, with his staff and escort mounted, participated in the final assault.

Forrest escaped, but with only part of his command. Wilson took two thousand seven hundred prisoners including one hundred and fifty officers, two thousand horses, thirty-two guns in position, besides seventy guns and caissons and many thousand rounds of ammunition and much powder in the arsenals. Selma was the great arsenal and storehouse of the Confederacy. With this gone the days of the Confederacy were numbered.

Wilson spent several days in destroying explosives and in burning the foundries, gun shops and storehouses. Meanwhile he assembled his command and bridged the Alabama River, eight hundred and seventy feet wide. He had captured sufficient horses to mount his train guard.

Replenishing his supplies and destroying his surplus wagons he set out for Georgia by way of Montgomery; the tail of his column crossed the river on the 10th. Half the boats were destroyed to lighten his train as the rivers to the east were narrower.

Montgomery, former capital of the Confederacy, was surrendered on April 12th without resistance. His command paraded through the city with perfect discipline. However, prior to his arrival the Confederates had burned ninety thousand bales of cotton and had sent their military supplies on three steamboats some twelve miles above the city on the Coosa River. These were captured in a brilliant and ingenious episode by a detachment of cavalry under Major John F. Weston, afterwards Commissary General of the Army. Weston won the Medal of Honor here.

Pushing forward next day, Wilson pursued Buford's cavalry. He passed through Tuskegee and detached McCook with La Grange's brigade northeast towards West Point, while he moved towards Columbus.

On the afternoon of the 16th, Upton came in sight of Girard, on the opposite bank of the Chatahoochee from Columbus, and made his dispositions to attack. One railroad and two highway bridges connected the towns. The bridgehead was intrenched and had guns in position. The hour was set for 8.30 P. M.; meanwhile the Confederates fired one bridge.

On signal and under cover of darkness the cavalrymen rushed to the attack, and although resistance was determined in ten minutes they had the outer works. In the confused fighting which followed, Upton pressed rapidly through the inner works and over the bridges. So close were friends and foe that the Confederate battery on the Columbus end could not fire and was captured. Nor could the bridge be destroyed, though it was packed with turpentine-soaked cotton and men to fire it stood by. The victory was quickly exploited and the railroad bridge taken.

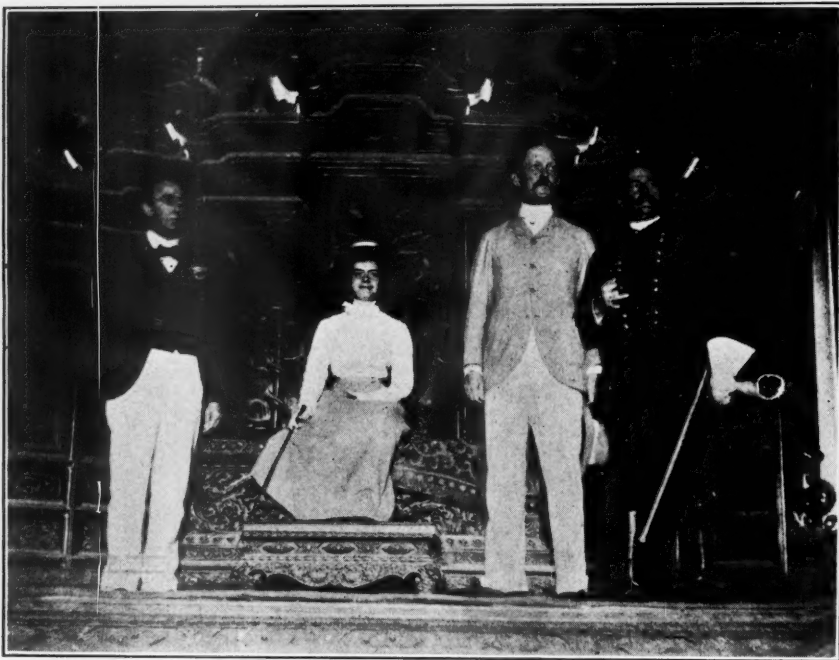
Fifteen hundred prisoners, an arsenal, a ship yard, a gunboat, and a quantity of stores were taken. On the same day, La Grange took Fort Tyler at

West Point, destroying bridges and railway and taking three hundred prisoners.

Minty, with Long's division, was quickly sent to the Double Bridges over the Flint River in central Georgia. He covered the fifty miles in one march.

On April 20th, Wilson's advance guard reached Mimm's Mills, fifteen miles west of Macon. It had just defeated some three hundred Confederates in position when the first news of the truce between Sherman and Johnson was received through the Confederates.

Wilson assembled his command in Macon and took charge of the city. A little later he dispersed it from northwest Georgia to Florida in an effort to capture Jefferson Davis. This he was successful in doing on the 11th of May.



General Wilson and Party in Imperial Palace, Peking, 1900

He remained in Georgia until December, 1865. On January 3rd, 1866, he was married to Ella Andrews at Wilmington, Delaware.

He resigned from the army December 31, 1870, and for many years was a successful engineer, railroad builder and author.

During the Spanish-American War he was appointed a Major General of Volunteers. He participated in the capture and occupation of Porto Rico, was Governor of Matanzas Province in Cuba, and in 1900 was sent as second in command, to General Chaffee in China. A distinguished military record might again be detailed here.

But it is with his career as a cavalryman that we are dealing. He set us something to emulate even in these sixty years after.

He knew horses and how to care for them in the mass. He could march. He was forced to march a great deal at night. Rivers were no great obstacle to him.

He was quick to seize upon the best arms of his day for his cavalry.

He knew the great value of firepower, and how to combine it with rapid movement, and with mounted assault when practicable.

His cooperation with infantry on the battle field at Winchester and Nashville was admirable. His pursuit after Nashville was relentless.

His energy in his raids was stupendous. He could fight with one hand and destroy with the other and show no fear nor timidity.

He did not hesitate to make his views known, but when the mission was assigned, he accepted it and went at it with energy.

He thoroughly visualized the employment of large bodies of cavalry, and knew that only in that way could it be employed effectively.

His personal courage and activity were unbounded. Useful as his staff was, nothing could replace his personal reconnaissance and direction.

A great cavalry soldier has passed!

While our weapons have advanced in range and rapidity of fire, and while we have better communications, the assistance of airplanes, and possibly, only possibly, the hindrance of gas, the elements, the horse, man, rifle, pistol, saber, and wagon are the same.

Are we in position to keep alive Wilson's spirit in our training for the next war? Or is our cavalry too much scattered in small units, with too few officers with troops, too many on detached jobs; getting too much experience in schools and too little from horses and soldiers?

Let's hope that the powers that be will assemble the biggest mounted force they can every year and order us all there to learn the things that Wilson knew so well and that he had rapidly learned in the hard school of war.

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The Remount Depot, Melton Mowbray

AN interesting visit was recently paid to the Remount Depot at Melton Mowbray. At this time there were 551 horses at the Depot. This number included 87 officers' chargers, 34 horses for the Equitation School at Weedon, 19 horses for the Household Cavalry, 15 Infantry Officers' cobs, 393 Cavalry troop horses, and 3 draft horses.

The Depot is in charge of a Superintendent who is a retired Lieutenant Colonel of Cavalry. He has a retired Major and a Veterinarian with the rank of Captain to assist him. All riding and care of horses is done by civilian employees. Each rider has from six to seven horses to work daily.

The grade of animals on hand was excellent, with very few exceptions. The greater proportion of them had all in the matter of quality, substance and type that could be desired in the work they were purchased for.

The officers' chargers were all selected animals and, with very few exceptions, they were qualified hunters and up to carrying 165 to 200 lbs. in the hunting field.

The horses for the Cavalry School at Weedon were all young animals, mostly four year olds, of excellent conformation and quality, that gave promise of developing into good jumpers and hunters.

The Household Cavalry horses are black and those on hand had been selected on a basis of quality, disposition and color.

The Infantry Officers' cobs were of the type of our best officers' mounts. Their cob is the officers' utility, service horse, but practically all I saw showed excellent quality and were of the type of the high class hack.

The Cavalry troop horses, in the main, were of the ideal type that we strive to get. Practically all of these were from 15-1 to 15-3, with short backs, well sprung ribs, excellent bone, and weighing from 1000 to 1100 pounds. They did not show the quality of the chargers, school horses, or cobs, although some of them would make very presentable officers' mounts.

BREEDING

A general statement in regard to the breeding of the animals at this Depot would be hard to make. The chargers were of hunter type and there were few thoroughbreds among them. Thoroughbreds that have substance enough to carry weight in the heavy going of the hunting countries are rare. In consequence, most of these horses were by thoroughbred sires and from mares of suitable type and substance. It may be said that all of them are half bred or better. The same holds in regard to the school horses. There was a greater proportion of thoroughbreds among the cobs, but the great majority of these were half and three-quarter bred animals. Many of the cavalry troop horses showed some quality, but it is doubtful if many of them were better than quarter bred. Through the necessity of having to meet a demand for weight carrying horses in the hunting field, the farmers have eliminated the weeds of their own initiative, and, in general, breed a type that is a good service horse.

The training at the Depot is of the simplest sort, the effort of riders being directed toward elementary schooling and gentling. All the animals I saw reflected the kind treatment they had received and were all most docile and friendly.

PURCHASING

All purchasing is done by Colonel Alexander who covers a wide range in England, Ireland, Scotland and Wales. The maximum prices paid for mounts are as follows:

Officers' chargers.....	£120	(approximately \$540.00)
Horses for Equitation School..	£ 55 (" 382.50)
Horses for Household Cavalry..	£ 75 (" 337.50)
Infantry Officers' cobs.....	£ 70 (" 315.00)
Cavalry troop horses.....	£ 55 (" 247.50)

In this connection it should be noted that very few of the animals of the different types can be bought for less than the maximum price at this time because of the general shortage of horses resulting from the war.

The method of purchasing is very simple and the paper work and overhead is reduced to a minimum. A serial number is given to each animal on any given trip and this number is clipped on the horse's back. The horse's army serial number is later tattooed on the inside of the upper lip.

OFFICERS CHARGERS

The regulations governing the purchase, issue and use of officers' chargers are interesting. Under these regulations officers are issued mounts for military purposes and ordinary riding free, as in our service, or it is possible for officers to have horses as their own mounts for hunting and polo on the payment of £12 (\$54.00) per year. Again, officers may purchase the horses assigned to them in four yearly instalments, as follows:

Govt. Pur. Price	Yearly Payments Govt. Pur. Price	Total Paid By Officer
£110 to £120	Four of £23	£92
£ 90 to £110	Four of £18	£72
£ 60 to £ 90	Four of £15	£60
Under £ 60	Four of £10	£40

The existing plan of having officers pay £12 per year for the use of a horse for hunting or for polo is not as liberal as the provisions in our service. However, their partial payment plan for the purchase of horses is very advantageous to the officer. Under this arrangement an officer pays materially less than the ownership of the horse. If an officer is ordered to foreign service or to duty where he cannot keep a horse he can either complete his payments and sell the horse in the open market, or else the Government will take the horse back from him and return whatever he has paid in excess of £12 per year. This plan has enabled many young officers who have been issued valuable hunter and polo prospects to purchase them at a cost lower than the Government purchase price, which in turn is materially less than that at which the officer could buy the horse as an individual. It has added merit in view of the fact that practically all mounted officers of the British Service hunt or play polo.

What Every Horseman Should Know

BY

WAYNE DINSMORE, Secretary, Horse Association of America

THERE are but two living things that all men—young or old—will stop to look at. A beautiful horse is one of them.

Since civilization began the horse has been the companion, servant and friend of man. His speed served the earliest people who lived by their herds and flocks; his power and docility aided the first crude attempts at agriculture; his strength and courage won battles and decided wars.

From the beginning victory has rested on the banners of the nations best equipped with horses and mules. The last war was no exception.

Horses and mules drew the guns and carried the supplies through the last dread zone that was ever swept by artillery fire—across ditches and over apparently insuperable obstacles—for the horse has never feared to go where man dared lead or ride.

Back of the lines, on farms, plantations and ranches; back of the cattle, sheep and swine, producing the grain and forage to feed them and the bread grains to feed the man-power of the battling nations—were horses and mules which made increased food production possible.

Millions of men were drawn away from our farms to serve in armies and in factories producing war supplies; yet the average grain production for the five war years—1914 to 1919—was greater by far than the previous ten year average.

Abundant supplies of horses and mules on America's farms alone made this possible. Men who had never driven more than two horses in farm work, learned to use and did use six, eight or even twelve horses on farm implements.

Plows, discs and seeders were hitched together in gangs. Enough animals were hitched before them to furnish the necessary power and the work done per man per day was doubled and in many cases trebled. The yield of every grain crop was increased despite the decrease of man-power on farms. We were told that food would win the war. Horses and mules made our increased food production possible. Statistical details to prove this are available from the Department of Agriculture, and need not be given here.

We are told the horse is vanishing; that his usefulness is at an end; that mechanical units have superseded him on farms and in cities.

The horse is vanishing only in the imagination of those who would profit by his elimination. Their propaganda has misled many into a false idea of the situation.

It is well to remember that there are more than seventeen million horses and mules actually at work each crop season on our farms, plantations and ranches; approximately two million more at work in cities, towns and villages, mines and lumber camps and in other nonagricultural work; and about half a million more actually in use under saddle principally in our range states. Over and above

the nineteen and a half million actually engaged in work, we have around four and a half million foals, yearlings and two-year-olds, too young to work, which represent our replacements and from one and one-half to two millions more that are old enough to work but not in use. These are our reserves and are, for the most part, unbroken horses on the ranges of our twelve western states,



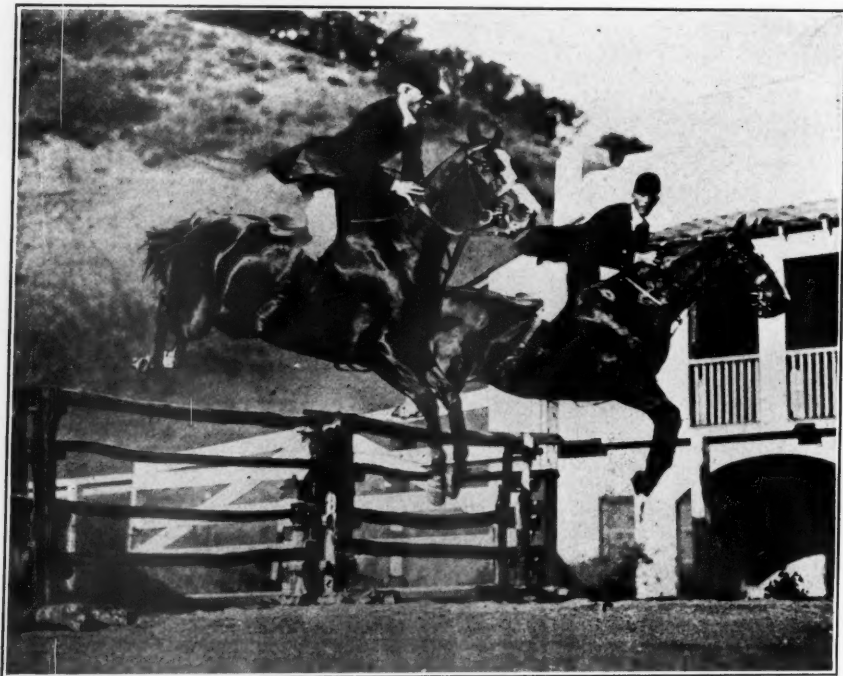
**Milady Minton, Winner of Many Blues in Classes for Three Gaited Horses Under 15-2,
Season 1924**

although some are extra animals found on farms. Altogether we have between twenty-five and twenty-six million horses and mules in the United States, and the decrease from the high water mark January 1, 1920, of twenty-seven million head is unimportant. We have enough and to spare, so far as total numbers are concerned, although we do not have enough of the best types for which demand has always exceeded supply.

For twenty-five years manufacturers of and dealers in tractors have made every effort to supersede horses and mules in farm work. Millions of dollars

have been spent to this end; yet after all these years of effort there are not more than 375,000 tractors able to work on American farms today. If we had to rely upon them, famine would overtake our nation.

In cities, as on farms, horses and mules afford the most economical source of motive power. In short hauls and frequent stop work, no mechanical motive power unit can approach the horse in economy of operation.



**Little Billy and Royal Flyer of Woodin Stables, Los Angeles.
Mr. Guy G. Woodin and Trainer Up**

It is in the pleasure field, however, that the horse comes closest to man's affections. The thrill that comes as horses flash past the wire at the end of a hard fought race; the warmth that comes to a rider's heart when his horse responds to every demand that is made upon him;—these are the things that create in man an understanding of, and love for good horses that is surpassed only by the love a man has for wife and children,—and the line between is full close even then.

There is a reason for this. Swift says all men would live long but none would grow old. So long as a man maintains his vigor and virility, he radiates, unconsciously, the magnetism which appeals to women and commands respect from men. When virility is lost, senility begins.

There is no shortcut to vigor of body, which alone can maintain virility.

Nature's laws are inexorable, and those who fail to maintain physical vigor, or who are guilty of excesses which sap their strength, pay the penalty in loss of the mental and physical powers which make life worth living.

Riding appeals to all ages and children benefit from the patience, self-control and quick coordination it teaches. I have never forgotten the comments of a noted old stock breeder. More than twenty years ago I visited his farm and as we rode down across the pastures, then kneedeep in bluegrass, I turned to him and asked: "How does it happen that you, a cattleman, have such superb saddle horses?" He smiled and answered: "I have boys and girls growing into manhood and womanhood. In training spirited, well-bred saddle horses whose temper is like that of a Damascus sword, to steadiness, fearlessness and instant obedience, they are schooling themselves in attributes which will be valuable in later life."

And it is true—all through life those who have learned patience, consideration and self control through riding good horses, have physical and mental advantages over those less fortunate.

Boys in their teens and youths in their twenties, find hunting, steeplechasing, and polo hard enough and dangerous enough to tempt the most hardy; and if they are fortunate to learn these games under proper tutelage, they learn that life may be summed up in the counsel of an early pioneer whose counsel to his sons was:

"Learn to ride hard, shoot straight, dance well, and so live that you can, when necessary, look any man in the eye and tell him to go to hell."

Men who really qualify for the inner shrine which swings open only to real horsemen pass these tests. Such men created our nation, have conserved and will maintain it.



The First Sergeant

BY

Colonel CHARLES A. ROMEYN, Cavalry

HAVE you ever known your ideal of a First Sergeant? Do you know what you want in a First Sergeant?

In my opinion the First Sergeant is the most important enlisted man in the Army; the perfect one is most hard to find.

In talking to a Reserve officer today I grew reminiscent on the subject and he told me he had never known what a perfect First Sergeant should be.

Our ideals do not all correspond and it sometimes happens that in certain companies certain characteristics in a First Sergeant must be more evident than in another company.

World War literature has given many people in and out of the Army the idea that a First Sergeant, "the top kick" is a hard boiled, hard fisted, hard hearted boss like the bucko mate of the sailing ship of a past generation. I have seen such First Sergeants and the only time I found one of value was in a troop which, recruited in the spring of 1899, had the toughest enlisted personnel I ever saw and which had practically mutinied under a former weak First Sergeant.

In other cases I have found such First Sergeants usually caused dissatisfaction, disloyalty and desertions.

We cannot always find a perfect First Sergeant in a company—sometimes he isn't there. I had "H" Troop of the 2nd Cavalry from March, 1906, to May, 1917, (less two years, July, 1912, to May, 1914, when I was at Leavenworth) and commanded troops of the 10th Cavalry and 13th Cavalry most of the time I was a Second and First Lieutenant. Since those days I have been Lieutenant Colonel of a National Army, Infantry regiment and was in command of the 2nd Cavalry for two years. In all that time I have known but two for my ideal First Sergeants. I have known about a dozen other First Sergeants that nearly met my ideals—perhaps I am unduly prejudiced in favor of my first and last as a troop commander—and I believe it due these men to name them—the finest soldiers I have known. They are Saint Foster, 10th Cavalry; Herbert and Mee, 13th Cavalry; Doyle, Hooper, Rybacki, Aydelot, Washburn, Burnett, Beck, Hiller, 2nd Cavalry.

I am glad to give my two ideals credit by naming them—First Sergeant Barnes (I regret that I have forgotten his first name), Troop "F", 10th Cavalry, and 1st Sergeant Charles Craig, Troop "H", 2nd Cavalry.

These two men, one colored, one white, were sober (absolutely teetotalers); loyal, on the job at all times; knew their paper-work thoroughly and knew also the paper-work and responsibilities of the Supply Sergeant, Stable Sergeant and Mess Sergeant; physically active; fine rifle and pistol shots and horsemen; able to man-handle a drunk when necessary but never using need-

less violence; sympathetic, and tactful with recruits (and recruit officers!), called by their first names on the ball field, but "Sergeant Barnes" and "Sergeant Craig" in the orderly room,—leaders of men!

These men either reformed or drove out the drunkards in their troops (reformed a good many); studied their officers so as to foresee their wishes, studied their men so as to be able to recommend the best for promotion; studied the horses of their troop (although not stable sergeants) so as to know the habits and qualities of them; absolutely fair and square to enlisted men or officers.

Probably many officers will not agree with me on all of my requirements, but let us consider them a little more in detail.

Sobriety: A First Sergeant should be a model for recruits. He must be ready for duty at any moment. One drink when tired or hungry may intoxicate a man. I know of nothing more aggravating than a drunken non-commissioned officer in an emergency.

Loyalty: The Captain must be sure that his wishes and ideas are carried out. Only deep loyalty will insure this. This loyalty includes the right of the First Sergeant to disagree with the Captain, argue a point, and then, even if not convinced, loyally carry out the wishes of the Captain.

On the job: The First Sergeant *must* know what is going on. Pay days he must be around the barracks for twenty-four hours or more. He must always be where he can be found without much searching. He must, if married, make occasional night inspections.

Knowledge of paper-work: He is the man to break in a new troop clerk (or be able to do the work himself), help out a new Supply Sergeant or Stable Sergeant or Mess Sergeant and should be able to check them up.

Physically active: A First Sergeant does not often have to manhandle enlisted men, but should be able to. With the enormous amount of work he has to supervise he should be physically quick and tireless.

Sympathetic and tactful: When I find a troop having many desertions when other troops at the same station are not, I suspect a tyrannical Captain or First Sergeant. He must be loyal to his Captain's policies. He can do a lot in advising recruits and preventing their being hazed. A tactful First Sergeant will also be a great help to a shavetail lieutenant! I learned a lot from Barnes and other old First Sergeants of the 10th.

Marksmanship and Horsemanship: A First Sergeant must have the respect,—yes, admiration,—of the men. If he is a dub shot and in the mounted service, a dub horseman, he will be ridiculed rather than admired. He must be human rather than a martinet. I would not recommend that a *recruit* call any First Sergeant by his first name *anywhere*—but the First Sergeant who insists on all formalities at all times will be sneered at and obeyed only through fear.

After many years effort we at last got our First Sergeants a big increase in pay. Yet I believe we have not gone far enough. He is the most impor-

tant enlisted man in the Army. Give him the most pay and I almost feel like making all Second Lieutenants salute him. The ones I have named and many others I would gladly give the first salute. The First Sergeant is the Captain's Chief of Staff. A poor one will ruin a good troop no matter what kind of a Captain he has. And many a poor Captain has had his reputation saved and his troop kept, or made, a good troop by a fine First Sergeant. Am I right?



Cavalry Armored Cars

Filling the Gap at Amiens in March, 1918

BY

Captain W. B. BRADFORD, Cavalry

THE following account of the action of the 1st and 7th Armored Car Groups at Amiens in 1918 is taken from the "Cours de Cavalerie" given at the Ecole Supérieure de Guerre by Lt. Colonel Prioux.

French cavalry began the War with an average of 2 machine guns per brigade of cavalry, and one or two armored cars for each corps. The proportion of both arms was rapidly increased until in 1918, at the time of the action about to be described, each cavalry division disposed of 2 groups of armored cars, and each regiment 1 escadron of 8 machine guns.

The organization of the armored car group varied from time to time. At the time of the action in question, it is thought that it consisted of 12 cars divided into 3 sections of 4 cars each. Today, the division has only a single group, but the group has been increased to 36 cars, divided into 3 escadrons of 12 cars each. The escadrons are each divided into 4 platoons of 3 cars each. In addition, each escadron is provided with 1 radio car.

The regiment corresponds very nearly to our squadron. It consisted in 1918, as it does now, of a headquarters and supply organization, a machine gun escadron of 8 guns, and 4 rifle escadrons. The escadron corresponds to our troop, but is slightly larger.

On the 21st of March, 1918, violent German attacks were launched against the British front from Arras to La Fere. All available reserves were at once alerted and on the 22nd the more mobile and immediately available elements arrived within the critical area.

The 1st Cavalry Division, with the 1st and 7th Armored Car Groups attached, arrived north of Noyon on the evening of the 22nd, and was employed in that vicinity until the 26th.

On that day, it was placed under the orders of the II Cavalry Corps and moved to the vicinity of Beuvraignes to support the 22nd Infantry Division that was rapidly disintegrating.

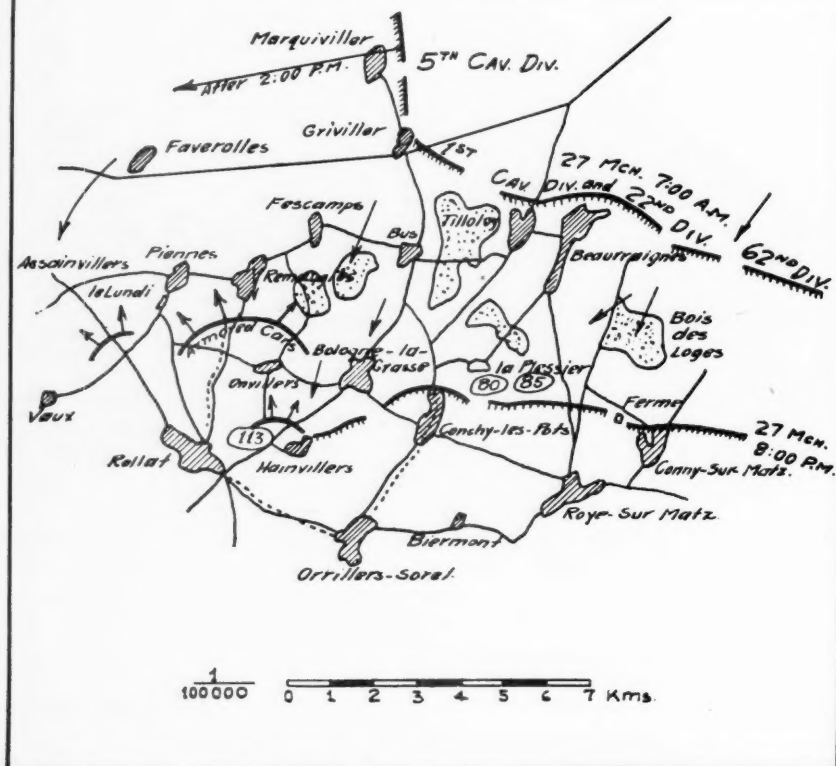
On the evening of the 26th, the 1st Cavalry Division and the 22nd Infantry Division occupied the line Grivillers, Tilloloy, Beuvraignes. They were in liaison towards the west with the 5th Cavalry Division, and towards the east with the 62nd Infantry Division. The 7th Armored Car Group replenished its supplies and passed the night in the park of Tilloloy.

At daybreak on the 27th, the Germans shelled the lines violently. At 8.30 A. M., they attacked on the entire front. Their progress was especially noticeable towards the east in the Bois des Loges. About 9.30 A. M., infiltrations in the direction of hill 85 threatened to cut off communication between the 1st Cavalry Division and the 62nd Infantry Division in the direction of Canny-sur-Matz.

The following order was given the 7th Armored Car Group:

THE 7TH GROUP OF ARMORED CARS

27 MARCH 1918



"Move to the north edge of Conchy-les-Pots. Advance your sections as far as possible to the north and east, on Plessier and hill 80. The 1st Armored Car Group will prolong and reinforce your action to the right."

At 11.00 A. M., the German advance was stopped by the combined fire of the dismounted troopers, the artillery and the armored cars. Until 4.00 P. M., the latter constantly displaced themselves under the bombardment and watched the southern exits of Beuvraignes and the Bois des Loges. They

fired on all enemy elements trying to advance and permitted the reorganization of the engaged units.

At 4.00 P. M., the 7th Group received a new order at Conchy-Les-Pots:

"The Germans have driven back the 5th Cavalry Division, which was holding the front Grivillers, Marquivillers, and are advancing on our left west of Bus, infiltrating into the woods between Bus and Fescamps. Move rapidly on Remaigies and cover the left of the 1st Cavalry Division. Fighting is now going on in Boulogne-la-Grasse."

The sections that were engaged were rapidly assembled and the Group left for Orvillers-Sorel and Rollot. Three-quarters of an hour after the departure from Conchy-les-Pots, the three sections were at the southern edge of Remaigies. Heavy machine gun fire received them. They replied but had to retire. Attacked while enroute, and having no two way control, they had to turn about under fire. The movement was executed by each car and without loss.

The Group then moved to positions between le Lundi and Onvillers, and between Remaigies and the crossroads 1500 meters to the south. It kept the terrain to the front under fire and prevented the enemy from advancing until 7.00 P. M.

At this time, the Group Commander learned that the Germans were outflanking his left by way of Faverolles and were about to reach Assainvillers. A section was promptly sent to the crossroads 1500 meters southwest of le Lundi. It dispersed the enemy groups that were advancing, and covered the road Piennes, Assainvillers. A cavalry escadron from the 1st Division supported this section.

At 7.15 P. M., enemy infiltrations were reported north of Hainvillers. A section of armored cars was sent west of hill 113, between Onvillers and Hainvillers. One car was lost from artillery fire, but the advance of the enemy was stopped.

Lessons. On several occasions on March 27th, the 7th Armored Car Group was employed as a mobile fire reserve. Its intervention always took place rapidly and the enemy advance was interrupted. The withdrawals from combat were always easily executed.

The action of armored cars in a cavalry defensive operation is facilitated when there are covered waiting positions offering easy withdrawals, when liaison is sure, and routes have been reconnoitered.

Armored cars can not see all of the terrain. They must be given supports to watch the avenues of approach that escape them. An example of this is the cavalry escadron operating with the isolated section of cars south of le Lundi.

Armored cars can not take up positions in full view of the enemy without danger. Example: the car destroyed by shell fire near hill 113.

The best method of employing armored cars in combat consists in leaving them in a deflated position as long as possible, and employing an observation and transmission system to keep them informed as to the situation. One may thus realize their rapid and opportune intervention in action when needed, and with minimum risk.

Two Great Captains: Jenghiz Khan and Subutai

A Lesson in Strategy

BY

Captain B. F. LIDDELL HART

THE purpose of this study is to bring to notice two military leaders whose claims to inclusion in the rôle of the Great Captains have been almost entirely overlooked. It deals with two amazing if almost unknown, figures. First, Jenghiz Khan, the founder of the Mongol Empire, the greatest land power the world has known, the bounds of which made the empires of Rome and Alexander appear almost insignificant in comparison. Second, his great general, Subutai, who, after his death, carried the Mongol menace into the heart of Europe, and shook the fabric of mediaeval civilization in the West. The study may serve to show that the strategical ability of these two leaders is matched in history only by that of Napoleon; that the tactical methods of the Mongol Army hold lessons of importance for present-day students; and finally, it may convince us that we do wrong to dismiss lightly the military potentialities of the Orient.

THE TERRAIN

If we study a physical map of Asia and Europe, we can trace a vast belt of open and level territory, though of varying altitudes, which stretches from the Yellow Sea in the Far East to the Baltic Sea and the Danube in the West. This chain of plains and plateaux is practically unwooded, and only broken by a few well-defined mountain ranges. It is the trough of the world's migrations, the path by which the great racial invasions have come to Europe and to China. Along it have passed the transcontinental routes of commerce from the early caravans to the Siberian Railway. But in even greater volume has it been the channel for armies, for it offers few obstacles to movement, and there uniquely the all-essential principle of mobility has full rein.

In the centre of the continent lies the Mongolian Plateau, barred by lofty and inaccessible Tibet from the fertile plains of India, but with comparatively easy access to the rich fields of China to the East, and of Western Turkestan and Russia to the West. Here, in this bare bleak enclosure, is the birthplace of the Turco-Mongol race, and the conditions of their environment have given the race their special characteristics. The European peoples have become seafarers by reason of their lengthy coast-lines and close touch with the sea. The Mongolian peoples are horsemen because constant and far-reaching land movement was necessary to obtain pasturage, and a war-like race because the barrenness of the land and the resultant migrations have brought them into repeated conflict with other tribes and peoples. Long before the days of Jenghiz Khan, this lateral expansion of the Turco-Mongol race, and their pressure on the

peoples who lay to the West, had produced barbarian invasions which overran Europe and overthrew the Roman empire, culminating in the invasions of the Huns. The Bulgars, and the Magyars of Hungary, are of the Turco-Mongol race, as are the Cossacks of Southern Russia. Yet though long separated, these off-shoots retain the instincts and characteristics of the race. They settle only in open level country—the plains of Hungary, the steppes of Russia—which recalls their ancestral pastures. Their very tribal names are often a reminder of the essential unity of the race—"Cossack" is but a corruption of Kasak, which means "separated from the tribe," and Kirghiz implies "errants." They share many of the same physical and social characteristics. They are essentially a war-like and not an industrial race; they do not take kindly to the arts of peace. "Man is born in the house, and dies on the field" is one of their proverbs, and the ties of family and dwelling-place are as nothing to those of military comradeship.

JENGHIZ KHAN

The father of Jenghiz Khan, Yesukai, had attained the overlordship of a congeries of Mongolian tribes. His son, Temuchin, to give him his true name, was born in a tent on the bank of the River Onon in 1162 A. D., and succeeded his father at the age of thirteen. A number of the tribes seized the occasion to break away, and the early years of his reign were occupied with the successful endeavour to re-establish his sway. This done, he gradually extended his rule over the whole of the Mongolian steppes. It was then, in 1206, at the age of forty-four, that he assumed the name and title of Jenghiz Khan, which is given by historians almost as many meanings as spellings, the Chinese "Chingsze"—i. e., perfect warrior—being the most appropriate at least.

In 1213 he overran the Kin Empire in China by a concentric attack by three armies. With his borders now firmly established as far as the river barrier of the Hoang-Ho, his base was secure for an advance towards the West. Here lay the rich and fertile empire of the Shah of Khwarizm (Karisman Empire), which embraced what is to-day Turkestan, Persia, and Northern India. The latter's intrigues, combined with Jenghiz Khan's desire for expansion, brought about a conflict, the signal for which was the Shah's folly in putting to death the envoys of Jenghiz.

ORGANIZATION, EQUIPMENT AND TACTICS

Fuller knowledge has dispelled the excuse of mediæval historians that the Mongol victories were due to an overwhelming superiority of numbers. Quality rather than quantity was the secret of their amazingly rapid sequence of successes. Alone of all the armies of their time had they grasped the essentials of strategy, while their tactical *mechanism* was so perfect that the higher conceptions of tactics were unnecessary.

To a unique degree had they attained the "intellectual discipline" preached by Marshal Foch. The supreme command was in the hands of the Emperor; but once the plan was decided upon, the subordinate generals executed the

actual operations without interference, and with the rarest communication with the supreme command. The nominal command of the various armies was held by royal princes, but the actual control was exercised by generals of experience, of whom the most famous were Chépé and Subutai in the Western campaigns, and Mukhuli in China. Merit and not seniority was the key to advancement: thus both Chépé and Subutai rose to high command before they were twenty-five, over the heads of far senior generals.

The organization of the army was on a decimal basis. The strongest unit was the touman, a division of 10,000 troops, which could act as an independent force. The army was made up by a temporary grouping of toumans, generally three. Each touman was composed of 10 regiments of 1,000 men, and each regiment of 10 squadrons, and that again into 10 troops of 10 men apiece.

In addition there was a touman d'élite, the guard, which usually formed a general reserve in the hands of the commander-in-chief. There were also various formations of auxiliary troops.

For their protective equipment the Mongols had an armour of tanned hide in four pieces, composed of overlapping plates, which were lacquered to prevent humidity. The shield was only used when on sentry duty.

Their weapons comprised a lance, a curved sabre with sharpened point, suitable either for cutting or thrusting, and two bows—one for firing from horseback, and the other, for greater precision, when on foot. They had three quivers, each with a different calibre of arrows for the various ranges. One class could penetrate armour, and the other was suitable against unprotected troops. In addition, their light artillery consisted of various missile-throwing machines, mangonels, and catapults. These were taken to pieces, and formed a pack-artillery. They could fire rapidly and accurately, could go anywhere, and were adequate for open fighting.

Each trooper carried a complete set of tools, individual camp-kettle, and iron ration, for his own maintenance and subsistence in the field. He had also a water-tight bag in which he carried a change of clothes, and which could be inflated for crossing rivers.

The tactics of the Mongol Army were rigid in conception, without the possibility of wide variation, but flexible in execution. They do not afford much encouragement to lovers of *laissez faire* tactics and the uncontrolled license of subordinates, to whom the suggestion of a "normal method" is anathema. They were indeed built up on a definite framework of tactical moves, so that they resembled an applied battle drill. The analogy is further heightened by the fact that the different manoeuvres were directed by signals, so that the delays and upsets caused by orders and messages were obviated. The result of these battle drill tactics was seen in an amazing perfection and rapidity of execution. The Mongol force was a machine which worked like clock-work, and this very mobility made it irresistible to troops far more strongly armed and numerous.

The battle formation was comprised of five ranks, the squadrons being separated by wide intervals. The troops in the two front ranks wore complete armour, with sword and lance, and their horses also were armoured. The three rear ranks wore no armour, and their weapons were the bow and the javelin. From these latter were thrown out mounted skirmishers or light troops, who harassed the enemy as he advanced. Later, as the two forces drew near each other, the rear ranks advanced through the intervals in the front ranks, and poured a deadly hail of arrows and javelins on the enemy. Then, when they had disorganized the enemy ranks, they retired into the intervals, and the front ranks charged to deliver the decisive blow. It was a perfect combination of fire and shock tactics, the missile-weapon troops firing and disorganizing the enemy ready for the shock troops to complete his overthrow. In addition to these individual missile-weapons, which were sometimes fired by troops dismounted, the Mongols developed extensively the heavier ordnance; they were, indeed, the inventors of "artillery preparation."

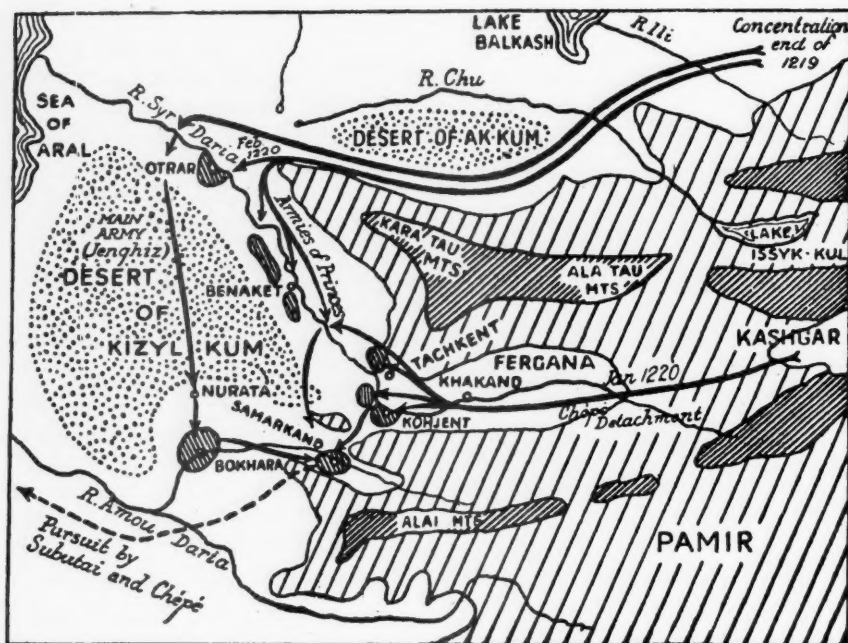
THE INVASION OF TURKESTAN

Like all the Mongol campaigns, the invasion of Turkestan was prepared for by the employment of an extensive spy system, combining propaganda among the enemy peoples with a wonderful service of information to the Mongol command. The Mongols, indeed, were the pioneers in that "attack on the rear" which the 1914-1918 campaign developed. Meanwhile the Shah devoted his energies to surrounding Samarkand with immense fortifications, which were never finished.

Let us now watch the extraordinary skill, foresight, and grasp of the principles of war with which Jenghiz Khan gradually unfolded his plan. We see him concentrating his main forces on the Irtish to the east of Lake Balkash. This was by the Dzungarian Gates, the northern route into Turkestan. His first step is security to his plan. He covers his concentration, ensures its secrecy, and avoids the danger of a Persian offensive by sending his son, Juji, with a force towards the lower reaches of the Syr Daria river (the Jaxartes of ancient history). This force, in accordance with his instructions, lays waste the whole trough of country between the desert of Ak-kum to the north and the Ala-tau range to the south. By the time the Shah's son, the valiant Jelaladdin, arrived on the scene to meet the supposed invasion, the Mongols have accomplished their mission, have sent back all the horses and forage they required, and burnt the towns and fields.

After a doubtful rearguard battle, the Mongols set fire to the dry grass on the plain, and disappeared behind the barrier of flame. This was in the summer of 1219.

For several months there was no further move, and the Shah prepared his plan of defence. He mobilized all his vassal states, so that he had nearly 200,000 men available. But like Napoleon's opponents he adopted the fatal cordon system. By stringing out his forces in packets all along the line of the



Syr Daria, he violated the principle of concentration, and with it those of security and the offensive, for by such a disposition he restricted himself to a purely defensive rôle.

Then early in 1220, Jenghiz Khan struck his opening blow, a shrewdly conceived diversion. Chépé, with two *toumans* (20,000 men), had passed by the southern route from Kashgar into Fergana, and was advancing on Khojent, which covered the southern end of the Syr Daria line. Thus Chépé directly threatened the Shah's right flank, as well as Samarkand and Bokhara, which lay beyond—the two centres of his power. It was a dagger pointing at the heart of the enemy. The Shah reinforced the Syr Daria line, and concentrated some 40,000 at Bokhara, and also at Samarkand. Against this Karismian total of 200,000 the Mongols had about 150,000 in the invading armies. Jenghiz Khan had distributed his main striking force into three armies, two of three *toumans* each under his sons Juji and Jagatai, and the third of three *toumans* and the Guard under his direct control, with Subutai as his adviser or chief of staff. Chépé's southern detachment comprised two *toumans*, while there were 30,000 auxiliaries distributed between the four armies.

While Chépé was striking his first blows in Fergana, the three armies which formed the main force traversed the devastated route into the north, and in February suddenly debouched on the left flank of the Syr Daria line.

The speed of this move was the more remarkable when we remember that it was made by a mounted force of more than 100,000, without counting the pack-animals of the train, and across a country that had been turned into a desert.

The two armies of Juji and Jagatai turned south from Otrar, clearing the line of the Syr Daria, capturing the fortresses and working towards Chépé's detachment, which, after taking Khojent, was seeking to join hands with them. During the whole of February these operations on the Syr Daria continued, destroying in detail the Shah's forces and drawing in his reserves. Then, like a thunder-clap, as the Shah's attention was fixed to his front, the horrifying news reached him that Jenghiz Khan with his mass of manoeuvre had appeared on his left rear, and was almost at the gates of Bokhara.

A MASTER STROKE

This army of 40,000 men, under Jenghiz Khan himself, had followed in the wake of Juji's and Jagatai's armies, crossed the Syr Daria at Otrar, and then—disappeared into the blue. Masked by the armies of the two princes, its arrival on the scene had passed almost unnoticed. Having crossed the Syr Daria, it vanished into the immense desert of Kizyl-kum. By this dramatic venture of 40,000 to 50,000 men, and even more horses, across a supposed impassable desert, Jenghiz Khan gained complete secrecy until the moment when, at the beginning of April, he debouched at the southern end of the desert, took Nurata, and was almost on the top of Bokhara—in rear of the Shah's armies!

At one blow the Shah's whole line was turned, and his communications severed with his more distant westerly States, whose forces had still to arrive. Demoralised, the Shah fled and left the garrison of Bokhara to its fate. Rarely, if ever, in the history of war has the principle of surprise been so dramatically or completely fulfilled.

On the 11th of April, Jenghiz Kahn arrived and captured Bokhara, and then turned east towards Samarkand. Meanwhile, the armies of the princes had joined hands with Chépé, and were converging on Samarkand. The doomed last stronghold of the Karismian power was caught between the hammer of the princes and the anvil of Jenghiz himself, and soon fell.

In the brief space of five months Jenghiz Khan had wiped out an army of 200,000 men, overthrown the mighty Karismian Empire, and opened the gateway to the West, towards Russia and towards Europe.

Every move had been made in calculated and orderly sequence towards the gaining of the ultimate objective, these purposeful moves being finally crowned by the tremendous surprise appearance from the Kizyl-kum Desert in the Shah's rear. A glance at the distances covered reveals the exceptional mobility of the Mongol armies. The sustained and repeated succession of blows was increased by the co-operation between the three columns, each thrust reacting to the advantage of the other columns, so that the economy of force which was manifest in the original distribution was helped by each

subsequent link in the chain of events. Thanks partly to the Shah's misguided dispersion of his force, but also to Jenghiz Khan's consummate strategy, the Mongols were able to concentrate in superior force to the enemy at each stepping-stone in their path to final victory. Thus we see Chépé's feint in the south attracting the Karismian attention and their forces, and we admire the strategic vision which realised that a threat at this point would most effectively pave the way for an unhindered debouchement from the Ak-kum trough. Again, the advance of Juji and Jagatai, and their wheel south when they reach the Syr Daria, skilfully masks the decisive manoeuvre of Jenghiz Khan, and fixes the Shah's attention to his front along the river line.

Then Chépé, instead of pushing on unsupported towards Samarkand, wheels north to join the princes, to help in "mopping up" the Persian "packets" along the river. When their rear is thus secure, the combined armies converge on Samarkand just as Jenghiz Khan advances on it from the rear, so that the two jaws of the Mongol Army close with overwhelming superiority of force on this final enemy position.

In these brilliantly conceived and harmoniously executed operations we see every one of the principles of war—the objective, mobility, offensive power, security, surprise, concentration, co-operation, and economy of force—woven into a Nemesis-like web in which are trapped the doomed armies of the Shah.

FURTHER CONQUESTS

The enemy armies crushed, Jenghiz Khan despatched Subutai and Chépé westwards in pursuit of the Shah and to open up the path to further conquests. Jelaladdin still held out in the south for a time, and then crossed the Indus. Jenghiz followed him up, and in 1221 sent an expedition to Delhi, which took nominal possession of the country that his successors were to hold in reality.

Then Jenghiz devoted his remaining years until his death in consolidating his mighty empire, which stretched from Korea to the Persian Gulf. The administration was thoroughly organised, and perhaps the most striking feature of this empire was the complete religious toleration. Among his councillors were to be found Christians, Pagans, Mahomedans, and Buddhists.

Their mission of pursuit accomplished, and the Shah's treasure captured, Subutai and Chépé asked permission for an advance towards the Kiptchak country—i. e., Southern Russia. The suggestion found instant favour with the Emperor, and in six months they had advanced as far as Tiflis, crushing the kingdom of Georgia. In the spring of 1221 they pressed on into South Russia as far as the basin of the Donetz. Everywhere they established a stable military and civil administration. Further, they organised an elaborate system of information to discover the weak points and rivalries of Europe. In this they found the Venetians quite willing to sacrifice the interests of Christian Europe in order to gain an advantage over their great trading rivals, the Genoese. In return for Mongol help in ousting the Genoese trade-centres in the Crimea,

the Venetians acted as part of the intelligence service of the Mongols.

In 1223, however, they were recalled by Jenghiz Khan, and returned by the northern end of the Caspian Sea.

The schemes of European conquest were suspended for a generation owing to the death of Jenghiz Khan in 1227.

INVASION OF THE WEST

Disputes over the succession, for which Jenghiz had designated his second surviving son Ogdai, retarded further expansion to the West. Jenghiz Khan had called to his aid, in the administration of the immense newly-gained empire, Yeliu Chutsai, a statesman of the former Kin Empire. The natural result was to give a Chinese complexion to the policy of the Mongol Empire, and to discourage adventures in Europe. But eventually Subutai's scheme for the invasion of the West came to the front once more. The ground had already been prepared for it by his network of spies and propagandists. The Pope, hopeful of a triumph of mass conversion, a proportion of the Mongol armies being already Nestorian Christians, held aloof from any attempt to proclaim a Holy War. But while Subutai knew his Europe, and pulled the wires on which danced the royal puppets of Western civilisation, the latter remained in stupid oblivion of the plans and methods of their Mongol invaders. To quote Professor Bury: "The Mongols embarked upon the enterprise with full knowledge of the political situation of Hungary and the conditions of Poland—they had taken care to inform themselves by a well-organised system of spies; on the other hand, the Hungarian and Christian powers, like childish barbarians, knew hardly anything about their enemies," until in a dramatically swift and overwhelming campaign their armies were broken in pieces and their countries overrun. When, owing to events in distant Asia, the Mongols withdrew and the nightmare pall of terror was lifted from Central Europe, there was left just an incoherent sense of a fearful and irresistible tidal wave of yellow hordes. It was then that arose the fictitious excuse of overwhelming numbers, put forward by the mediaeval historian to save the reputation of European chivalry. Actually it is probable that the invading force did not number more than 150,000 men, even when it set out, and that as a result of the losses in the preliminary campaigns and the detachments left to guard the communications with the East, little more than 100,000 took part in the Polish and Hungarian campaigns.

The troops themselves came mainly from China, as the occupiers of the former Karismian Empire were needed for events there. The horses only could be provided from South Russia, which had been organized as a vast remount dépôt.

In 1239 Central Russia is subdued as far as Moscow, and security is assured to the rear and communications of the invaders. The real objective is Hungary, for its people are the only branch of the Turco-Mongol race who still remain outside the authority of Jenghiz Khan's successors. But the neighbouring powers are likely to resist the invasion, notably Poland, Bo-

hemia, and the Holy Roman Empire, to which Hungary acts as a bulwark. With the former powers will be arrayed the German military orders, whose mission it is to be the outposts of the West against the heathen.

CONQUEST OF HUNGARY

In January, 1241, Subutai concentrates the Mongol Army in the region Lemberg-Przemysl, so familiar to students of the World War. His intention was, like the Russians of 1914-1915, to force the passes of the Carpathian barrier, and to march on the Hungarian capital, Gran. But whilst he thus made his main effort against the principal enemy, it was necessary to assure security against interference from the other powers. An advance into Hungary, with the Poles



and Germans ready to fall on his right flank, would be hazardous. It was necessary to crush these threats to his flank, and to ward off any premature intervention from Austria (the Empire) or Bohemia. The tremendous victories of Szydlow in Poland and Liegnitz in Silesia have caused some historians to imagine that the Mongol purpose was a general conquest of Europe. But Subutai was far too wise to advance into the hilly and wooded regions of Western Europe, where the Mongolian horsemen would be at a disadvantage, and their system of tactics unsuitable to the country. The plain of Hungary was his goal, and he kept to it unswervingly. It is an object-lesson for modern political strategists who frame

their foreign and imperial policies without reference to their military means and limitations.

PRELIMINARY OPERATIONS

He divided his force into four armies, each roughly of three *toumans*. Three of these he assigned to the main operation, and the fourth he used to achieve his secondary or auxiliary objective—the removal of the danger on his right flank. This last, under the Prince Kaidu, moved first, as had Chépé's detachment into Fergana. At the beginning of March, 1241, it crossed the Vistula at Sandomir, which it took by storm. Then on the 18th of March it fell upon the Polish armies of Boleslas and Miecislus at Szydlow and crushed them, driving off the débris of the two armies in divergent directions. Kaidu swept on at hurricane speed, took Cracow, and then Breslau; on the 8th of April he met at Liegnitz the German forces under the Duke Henry of Silesia, together with the Orders of the Templars and Hospitallers, and the remains of the Polish troops. A day's march to the south was the army of King Wenceslas of Bohemia. The Mongols, who were inferior in numbers to the troops of Duke Henry, struck on the 9th of April before the allied armies could effect a junction, and inflicted a terrible disaster. In less than a month the Mongols had covered some 400 miles, fought two decisive battles, taken four great cities, and conquered Poland and Silesia from the Vistula to the borders of Saxony.

When Wenceslas of Bohemia had news of the Liegnitz disaster, he fell back to Glatz to cover his own kingdom. His hope of entrapping the Mongols in the defiles of Glatz proved vain, for the latter's reconnaissance warned them of the trap. Instead, under cover of a mobile screen, they laid waste Moravia to create according to their method a desert which would guard their flank. Their purpose accomplished, they turned south to join Subutai, ready to fall upon the flank of the Austrian forces should the Emperor move to the aid of Hungary. But while they had been fulfilling this final phase of their mission of security, Subutai had wiped out the Hungarian army.

ADVANCE INTO HUNGARY

While Subutai had taken the foregoing measures to ensure flank security, his grasp of war and its unforeseen happenings had led him not to rely exclusively on it. He advanced into Hungary in three columns, of which the two flank columns traversed the circumference of an elongated circle, while he himself with the control mass started later and went through the diameter. Thus he set up his forces in a close-linked and secure system with true economy of force, as was later the Napoleonic method. The dates of departure and the routes were evidently so arranged that the three columns should converge and join hands on the Danube near the Hungarian capital, where the main enemy forces were likely to be met. The plan was carried out like clockwork. The right column moved westwards to the north of the Carpathians, its exposed flank covered directly by the Vistula and indirectly by Kaidu's flank detachment, then crossed the mountains by the pass of Jablonika and neighbouring passes, and in two bodies turned south-west down the banks of the March and Vag rivers. Sweeping

round in a long curving advance, it guarded the right flank of the main army against interference from Austria, until on the 17th of March it joined Subutai near Gran.

Meanwhile the left column had executed a circular sweep to the south-east through Transylvania until it also rejoined Subutai, on the 3rd of April.

The central mass—the last to move—strengthened as usual by the Guard, forced the pass of Ruska on the 12th of March, and advanced by the valley of the Theiss to the Danube near Gran. Rarely, if ever, in history has the speed of its advance been approached. Subutai's advanced-guard arrived at the Danube on the 15th, and Subutai himself with the main body came up on the 17th of April.

In three days the advanced-guard had covered 180 miles through a hostile country deep in snow! By the 4th of April, Subutai, his three armies assembled, faced, across the Danube, Bela of Hungary who had an army of 100,000 men.

A GREAT VICTORY

At this moment, however, Kaidu's detachment had yet to fight the battle of Liegnitz, and Subutai would be uncertain of the situation as regards the other allied armies. Moreover, it would have been difficult for him to force the crossings of the river under the eyes of the enemy, nor would it have been wise to fight a decisive battle with the Danube at his back. Bold as he is in execution—the very embodiment of the principles of mobility and the offensive—his every move is guided by the principle of security. We see him executing a true strategic retreat towards his base at Munkacz, luring on his enemy away from the protection of the Danube and the chance of reinforcement. The retirement is carried out slowly, taking six days to reach the Sajo river, half the distance. Then suddenly he delivers his crushing surprise blow. In the night he crosses the Sajo, and at daybreak on the 10th of April he strikes. By midday the Hungarian army has ceased to exist, Bela is in flight, and more than 70,000 of his men are left dead on the battlefield.

Be it noted that it is the morrow of Liegnitz, away in distant Silesia. We are ignorant of the Mongol means of intercommunication, but such synchronisation as is seen here, as also in the junction of the three columns on the Danube, and in the coincidence of Subutai's own departure with the first successes of Kaidu's detachment in Poland, can hardly be matters of chance.

MONGOL TACTICS

For this battle we have accounts sufficiently reliable to grasp the Mongol tactics. Contemporary observers are impressed, above all, by two features: first, the speed, silence, and mechanical perfection of their evolutions carried out by signals with the black-and-white flags of the squadron; second, the deadliness of their fire. Their opponents, in the words of a chronicler, "fell to the right and left like the leaves of winter." The armies of the Middle Ages, until the English archers in the next century, relied almost entirely on shock tactics. But the Mongols, as Duplan Carpin says, "wounded and killed men and horses, and only when the men and horses are worn down by the arrows, do they come

to close quarters." It is the first time in military history that "fire" is employed systematically to pave the way for the assault.

In this battle, while the Prince Batu, the nominal commander, delivers a frontal attack, Subutai crosses the river lower down, and falls on the flank and rear of the enemy. He had, the day before, reconnoitred and found a ford. Before dawn, Batu seizes the bridge over the river to his front, and covers the passage of his troops by the fire of his catapults and archers. Then the attack is launched, the enemy are fixed, when suddenly Subutai's surprise blow takes the Hungarians in rear. Magyars, Germans, Croats, and French volunteers all are cut to pieces; the Knights Templars die fighting to the last man.

After this holocaust, Hungary was occupied without further fighting. An organised administration was set up, and the land settled down under its new conquerors. There was no attempt to push farther into Europe, apart from one reconnaissance into Austria, which, strangely enough, was carried out under an English Knight Templar who held command in the Mongol Army.

But at the end of the year Ogdai died at Karakorum, and the princes were all eager to compete for the succession. On this account the Mongol armies and their leaders decided to return East. The evacuation of Hungary was carried out systematically and without interference. As a final gesture to show their contempt for the Holy Roman Empire, and to dispel any idea that they were being forced to retire, the Mongols sent an expedition to ravage Eastern Austria before leaving.

Nor did this evacuation mean any diminution of their influence, for Ogdai's successor received the homage and embassies of the world. The great commander himself, Subutai, when he felt old age creeping on, took his leave of the Mongol court, and retired to die alone, in his tent, on the northern steppes. From China to the Danube "he had conquered thirty-two nations and won sixty-five pitched battles."

OUTSTANDING LESSONS

What is the value of this fragment of history to us, and what are its practical lessons? In the first place, it dissipates the illusion that Europe alone is the home of military genius. The Japanese have reminded us that courageous and disciplined fighting troops can come from the Orient, but the Mongol campaigns reveal to us that Asia has also produced consummate military leaders who in strategical ability may vie with any in history. What she has done in the past, it is possible for her to do again.

Again, as very perfect exemplars of the principles of war in practice, the Mongol campaigns are of great value in helping students of war to understand what these principles actually mean when translated into definite operations, which is a very different matter from being able to merely to recite them like a catechism.

Next, we come to the features of the Mongol tactics and organisation. Their continuous run of victories, usually over superior numbers, were achieved in defiance of most of the canons on which European armies, of the present equally

with the past, have based their systems. Nor can these successes be discounted in the way that is common when discussing victories over Asiatic troops, who are regarded as lacking the staying power, discipline, and equipment of European soldiers. Subutai's warriors proved themselves more than a match for the finest men-at-arms of mediaeval Europe, who had superiority both of numbers and armour. The Mongol tactics were never to close with the adversary until he was weakened and disorganised by fire. If charged by the heavy European cavalry, they never let themselves be drawn into a clash, but dispersed on a signal, rallied by signal at a distance, and again assailed the enemy with fire, repeating the process until the phase of "usure" was complete, and the way paved for a decisive charge. Thus they proved that mobility is the king-pin of tactics, as of strategy; that lightly armed troops can beat more heavily armed ones if their mobility is sufficiently superior, demonstrating that the "weight" of a force is its weapon-power *multiplied* by its mobility, and that this mobility is a far better protection than armour or any such form of negative defence. In naval parlance, the battle cruiser is superior to the battleship.

Another canon that they tore up was that mobile troops, such as cavalry, must needs rest on a stable infantry base. Although cavalry was the decisive arm alike of Alexander and Hannibal, it formed merely the mobile wings hinged on an essentially protective infantry centre, which was the pivot on which it manoeuvred. The prime feature of the Mongol military system was therefore its simplicity, due to the use of a single arm, in contrast to the inevitably complex organisation of a combination of several arms which has always characterised European armies. In this way the Mongols solved the ever-difficult problem of co-operation between arms which have radically different qualities and limitations. The single arm they used was that which possessed the highest degree of mobility, and in this lay the secret of their unbroken run of victory. At such local points where greater loco-mobility was needed than mounted troops could achieve, a proportion of the troops were temporarily dismounted and fought on foot.

Is there not a lesson here for the armies of to-day? Mobility was the weakest point in the Great War. The armies of Europe were relatively as immobile as those of the Shah of Karismia and mediaeval Christendom, because they based their organisation on a multiplicity of arms, and tied their mobile arms to the service of the less mobile. * * *

The deduction from the Mongol campaigns would surely seem to be that superior general mobility when allied with hitting power is both a more powerful and a more secure tool than the mere loco-mobility and defensive power of an army founded on infantry.

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Horse Feeds and the Forage Ration

BY

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ANIMAL feeds are found to vary a great deal in value to the animal. A ration of corn provides such a great amount of available heat that in summer, corn fed horses at hard work will soften and lose weight. Wheat straw, on the other hand, requires more energy for its digestion than can be obtained from such food elements as it contains. Many food essentials are required by the horse and in various amounts. The main ones are proteins, carbohydrates and fats. Of those of which only a small amount is required, almost any ration containing complete grains and hay provides sufficient amounts. Water and salt are not taken up in this paper. A balanced ration is one that contains available food essentials in suitable proportions. A maintenance ration is one that will just support an idle animal. Of every sufficient feed given to a working animal a part is the maintenance ration required to provide for the natural functions and ordinary repair. The balance goes into the product of the animal's endeavor. In the growing colt this effort is to acquire size. He wants building material. The dairy cow produces a food for growing animals and puts into it protein which must come from her ration. The horse produces power. These activities are paralleled in the industrial world by the construction companies, the factories and the power plants.

FOOD ESSENTIALS

Proteins are the muscle builders, the repair material and construction material of the animal world. The carbohydrates—sugars, starches, etc., and the fats—including a long range of hydrocarbons, produce energy, warmth and lubrication. They are the gas and oil. Just as wood can be burnt or used for building and as the various fuels and lubricants of industry are to some extent interchangeable, so these food essentials overlap each other in the uses to which they are put and can to a degree replace each other. Proteins may be burned for warmth and either starchy foods or fatty ones may be used for energy. Any great variation from the best proportions, however, works a hardship on the animal or causes a waste of feed. Since the dairy cow's product is a natural food containing protein she needs a great amount of protein in her ration. Her activity does not work a great strain on her muscular organization. The working horse needs protein for repair of his working parts and energy foods as a source of power. It is of interest that where he does not stand idle for long periods, the horse is a more efficient power plant than the gasoline tractor considering them both as consumers of fuel and producers of power. Most of the stock feeds now in use have been analyzed and the needs of animals have been experimentally determined, so that today we may build a ration empirically and be fairly sure of its success before we try it on the horse.

Table I shows the amount of digestible nutrients in a hundred pounds of feed for some of the more common components of forage rations.

TABLE I
Digestible Nutrients
pounds

Feed 100 pounds	Dry Matter	Crude Protein	Carbo- hydrates	Fats	Total Digestible Nutrients	Nutritive Ratio	
Oats	90.8	9.9	47.9	3.1	64.8	1:5.5	\$2.09*
							2.20
Barley	90.7	9.0	66.8	1.6	79.4	1:7.8	2.15
Corn	88.0	5.7	58.7	2.4	69.5	1:11.1	2.55
Wheat Bran	89.9	12.5	41.6	3.0	60.9	1:3.9	1.87*
							2.00
Alfalfa Hay.....	93.4	10.9	39.1	0.3	60.9	1:3.7	1.10*
							1.05
Prairie Hay, excellent.....	93.5	5.0	43.7	0.6	50.0	1:8.9	1.20*
							1.20
Oat Hay	88.0	4.5	38.1	1.7	46.4	1:9.3	1.40
Timothy Hay	88.4	1.3	34.0	1.2	37.9	1:28.1	

*Cost under present contract at Fort Huachuca.

In the cases marked by an asterisk the digestibility was determined from experiments with horses. In many cases the figures are approximate. Since fats are two and a fourth times as efficient producers of energy as the carbohydrates, the fat figure is multiplied by this coefficient before obtaining the numbers for total nutrients and nutritive ratio. The nutritive ratio is the proportion of digestible crude protein to the other digestible nutrients.

The cost figures, except where noted, are based on market reports from San Francisco during March, 1925. It will be noted that on account of its relatively high protein content and consequently narrow nutritive ratio, alfalfa should be considered as a concentrate rather than as a bulky roughage.

STANDARDS FOR FEEDING

For many years students of animal husbandry have been working out standards for feeding based upon the actual requirements of animals. At first these were purely theoretical but nowadays they are pretty well backed up by experiment. For a thousand pound horse the modern standards show the following range, figures are in pounds:

	Dry Matter	Digestible Crude Protein	Total Nutrients
Idle Horse	13 to 18	$\frac{3}{4}$ to 1	7 to 9
At hard work.....	18 to 22	$1\frac{1}{2}$ to $1\frac{3}{4}$	13 to 15

Considerable range is allowed for variations among individual horses in all classes. It has been shown that the best nutritive ration for horses is close to 1:8. Idle horses may subsist on a ration with a much wider ratio, that is, one with proportionately much less protein. The idle horse might well receive from 14 to 18 pounds of Kansas prairie hay like that grown at Ft. Riley, in which case he would need no oats. On the other hand, the horse at hard work is not

so constituted as to make good economical use of a ration very much narrower than the standard. A "good keeper" might do a good deal of work on Ft. Riley hay.

THE ARMY FORAGE RATION

The Army forage ration must meet certain rigid requirements unrelated to its nutritive value. It must be palatable, safe to feed, made up of standard articles of trade, easily collected in large quantities, readily inspected, generally uniform in quality and not subject to excessive deterioration in storage. Our standard ration meets these requirements. The bran, of course, becomes weevil infested in a comparatively short storage period, but as to whether this materially lowers its feeding value has not been accurately determined. In the Philippines we are using a grain ration made up of equal parts of oats, broken rice and copra meal, fed mixed. Copra meal is the ground cake left after the oil has been pressed from dried cocoanut meats. It is similar to cottonseed meal. Such American hay as is fed in the Philippines is generally oat hay and alfalfa mixed before compressing. Rice hay has been tried in the Philippines, but a good product is difficult to obtain. A considerable quantity of green forage is fed at some of the Philippine garrisons. Our hay ration seems to have been based on timothy. The grain ration, 12 pounds of oats, barley or corn with an allowable substitution of 3 pounds of wheat bran for an equal quantity of grain, is based on oats as a standard. A glance at Table I will show that with the various grains and hays considerable variation of feeding value is authorized with no special provision made for the differences.

FEEDING EXPERIMENTS

In 1911 the Kansas Agricultural College, cooperating with the 6th Field Artillery, conducted at Fort Riley a series of feeding experiments. In Table II I have given the figures as reported on some of the tests. From the fact that young horses consuming the standard ration made an average gain of sixteen pounds in four and a half months under test while horses five years older lost eighteen pounds, it will be seen that the work performed by the animals under test was fully up to the average of hard garrison training. One outstanding result was the demonstration of a possible money saving as high as \$7.30 daily per hundred horses fed. In this day of economy I am surprised that more complete advantage has not been taken of these results. The corn ration fed to lot 2 was entirely satisfactory in the cold weather, the horses showing just as much spirit and holding their weight just as well as the oat fed ones, but with the approach of warm weather and the possible increase in work this unbalanced ration could not deliver the goods. It is deficient in protein. In feeding lot 12 the deficiency was made up in this ration by substituting alfalfa hay and some oats for all of the prairie hay and part of the corn. This ration produced excellent results and was in every way satisfactory. The experiments endured from 110 to 140 days. Consider what the savings in shipping space would mean if for a ration of 12 pounds of grain and 14 of hay we substituted one with 10 pounds of grain and 10 pounds of hay.

TABLE II
1911 Tests at Fort Riley

Lot	Number No. of Horses	Average Age of Horses	Average Weight at Start of Test	Average Gain or Loss	Daily Ration per Horse Lbs.	Daily Cost per 1000 Lbs. of Live Weight
					Oats	12
1	76	9.35	1131.2	+16.3	Prairie hay	14
					Corn	12
2	76	8.34	1151.6	-29.3	Prairie hay	14
					Oats	12
11	18	14.00	1163.3	-18.3	Prairie hay	14
					Barley	12
11a	3	9.00	1100.0	+ 8.3	Prairie hay	14
					Oats	2
12	17	12.00	1163.2	+25.6	Corn	8
					Alfalfa hay	10
15	22	12.50	1197.7	+ 3.9	Corn	6
					Bran	3
					Linseed meal	1
					Prairie hay	14

Conclusions as published by the Agricultural College:

Corn is a satisfactory substitute for oats in winter when both are fed with prairie hay, but is unsatisfactory in summer.

Corn is a satisfactory substitute for oats if fed with alfalfa hay.

Alfalfa hay is a satisfactory substitute for prairie hay if fed in limited amounts.

No digestive disturbances were attributed to any ration fed during the experiment.

Horses fed oats did not show any more spirit than those on corn.

By consultation with the Quartermaster I have found that in the ration supposed to be furnished here at Fort Huachuca the long forage is divided 30% alfalfa and 70% oat hay (prairie hay substituted for oat hay). Both grain and hay are subject to a 7% cut. This reduction amounts to roughly a pound of grain and a pound of hay. Our ration, then, is oats 11 lbs., alfalfa 4 lbs., prairie hay 9 lbs. Instead of feeding this we are feeding for a part of the time 11 lbs. of oats with 13 lbs. of alfalfa, and part of the time 11 lbs. oats with 13 lbs. of prairie hay. Arrangements have been made to economize by grazing during the target season. In Table III these rations in use at Fort Huachuca are compared with the standard ration and some other combinations. All figures are for the 1000 pound horse. The feeding standards should be referred to for comparison with the rations shown in this table. From a study of the figures it is apparent that good Kansas prairie hay is better than timothy. Alfalfa hay, properly fed, saves a good deal in shipping charges and sometimes in purchase price. The substituted ration supposed to be in use shows up very well in comparison with the standards and other rations. As we are feeding it, however,

we are just now going a little light on protein for hard worked horses; a little later when we turn to the oat-alfalfa combination we shall feed too much protein. It is the light feeding in an economical effort that reduces the danger in this method of procedure.

I am not aware that anyone has recommended a change in our standard forage ration as a field ration. It is apparent, however, that considerable saving could be made by the use of some of the substitutive articles when in garrison. It is evident that a more thorough study of the subject should be made with a view to feeding more economically according to the cheapest feeds obtainable in local markets. Objection may be raised to some of the suggested articles on the ground that they waste more easily than oats or are harder to handle. On the other hand we know that at present waste is prevented chiefly by strict supervision, rather than by the characteristics of the ration.

TABLE III
Rations for the 1000 Pound Horse at Hard Work

	Ration Lbs.	Digestible Nutrients				Total Fat	Nutritive Ratio		
		Dry Matter	Crude Protein	Carbo- hydrates					
Oats	12	10.9	1.2	5.7	.4	7.8	\$0.2508	.2640	
Prairie hay	14	13.1	.7	6.2	.1	7.0	.1680	.1680	
Total		24.0	1.9	11.9	.5	14.8	6.8	.4188	.4320
Oats	12								
Timothy hay	14	23.3	1.4	10.5	.5	13.1	8.5		
Barley	12								
Prairie hay	14	24.0	1.8	14.1	.3	16.5	8.3		.4260
Corn	12								
Prairie hay	14	23.7	1.4	13.1	.4	15.3	10.0		.4740
Oats	2								
Corn	8								
Alfalfa	10	18.1	1.7	9.5	.3	11.9	5.8		.3530
Oats	11							.3729	
Alfalfa hay	13	22.1	2.5	10.4	.4	13.7	4.5		.3785
Oats	11							.3859	
Prairie hay	13	22.1	1.7	10.9	.4	13.1	6.5		.3980
Oats	11							.3819	
Alfalfa hay	4								
Prairie hay	9	22.1	2.0	10.8	.4	13.7	5.3		.3920
Oats	9							.4122	
Bran	3								
Prairie hay	14	24.0	2.0	11.7	.5	14.7	6.4		.4260

If the alfalfa were reduced to 11 lbs., as is possible, the cost of the ration would be only \$0.3409. *Cost figured under present contract price at Fort Huachuca.

METHODS OF FEEDING

When we approach the question of how to put the feed before the horse we leave the ground proved by experiment and enter the realm of theory and tradition. In their natural state the animals have adopted various modes of feeding. Most of the carnivora devour a healthy meal and then hunt up a quiet place to sleep it off. The ruminants eat heavily of succulent food and at their leisure in a place of safety, chew the cud. They do not as easily put long hours between meals as do the carnivora. In both these classes we find that violent exercise interferes with the early stages of digestion. Horses do not sleep off their meals nor do they regurgitate and chew the cud. Apparently in their wild state they grazed while opportunity offered and were always ready for a swift run if danger threatened. A great enlargement of the large intestine provides for the digestion of the coarse material which makes up the bulk of the horse's food. The digestive tract seems to function more efficiently if stretched. Feeding chaff with the oats when hay is not fed at the same meal would provide for the necessary distention. High feeding does not seem to be conducive to as economical and complete digestion as the slim ration. We find people who recommend many small feeds, some even going so far as to advocate a handful of oats at every hourly halt on the road. This may be one way to get the oats down the gullet, but as the horse becomes fatigued he will refuse the proffered nourishment. At the other extreme is the stable sergeant who would like to feed oats night and morning, hay at night and water while the horses are in the corral during the middle of the day. He may not be so far wrong as we think. I am presenting a brief for neither of these systems. I merely mention them. The experts do recommend that where mixed feed is given the horse it should be given mixed at all meals.

As to the safety with which various items of forage may be fed there have been several experiments. The most important conclusion is that oats is always a safe feed and may be substituted suddenly for any other feed without serious danger. Another conclusion worth remembering is that alfalfa is similar to the grains in its protein content. It and the other legume hays must be introduced gradually into a ration and fed in limited amounts. We cannot reject items of forage on the ground that their feeding requires close attention. The present trend of economy is like a rising tide. We might as well ride the advancing wave as to be tumbled backward while opposing its force.

**The author is indebted to Messrs. Henry and Morrison for the valuable information contained in their book "Feeds and Feeding," and to the Kansas Experimental Station for the report on the feeding-tests made at Fort Riley.*

The Legal Status of the National Guard

BY

Captain ELBRIDGE COLBY, Infantry

ON July 21st, the State of Wisconsin Circuit Court, Dane County, Judge E. Ray Stephens, rendered an unreported decision relative to the status of National Guardsmen. The soldier whose service was involved was a member of a Wisconsin National Guard unit undergoing training at a state camp, receiving instruction according to a federal War Department program put into effect by Regular Army officers detailed on duty as instructors with the National Guard, and he actually received pay and used the equipment furnished from the Federal Government.

"The single question presented is whether applicant was in the service of the state or of the United States at the time he was injured. He was in the state militia training camp under orders of the Governor of Wisconsin in charge of officers appointed by the State. In the absence of other controlling facts it follows that he was an employee of the state during the period of his training at Camp Douglas.

The National Defense Act when viewed as a whole does not disclose an intent to take the control of the National Guard out of the hands of the state. Under Article I, Section 8, subdivision 16 of the Constitution of the United States the Federal Government may 'provide for organizing, arming, and disciplining the militia,' without making the militia a part of the army which is in the service of the national government. Under this broad delegation of power the federal government may 'direct the organization and training of the militia, * * * leaving the carrying out of such command to the states.' Selected Draft Cases, 245, U. S. 366, 383, 62 L. Ed. 349, 355. A study of the National Defense Act satisfies the court that it was passed in accordance with the power granted under the provision of the federal constitution which has been quoted above. To discipline the National Guard, officers must be selected who are competent to train and discipline the various units of the guard. Hence the national government is given the right to federally recognize officers and to refuse recognition to such officers as are not qualified to organize and discipline the National Guard. To organize the National Guard properly its units must be united into larger bodies of troops. Hence the provisions with reference to the formation of brigades and divisions and other larger units of troops. Some of the provisions to which the attorney general directs attention are statutes providing for a skeleton organization which will become a reality only when the National Guard and the Organized Reserves are called into service.

The training at Camp Douglas is a part of the training essential to carry out the delegated power to provide for organizing, arming and disciplining the militia. The State selected officers that train the National Guard at Camp Douglas. This training is in accord with the discipline prescribed by Congress in the National Defense Act. All this is in exact accord with the provisions of subdivision 16 of Section 8 of Article I of the federal constitution. The payment of compensation, subsistence and transportation is one of the most obvious ways by which the federal government may provide for the organizing and disciplining of the militia but it should be noted that the state supplies a very material part of the things necessary to train the National Guard, such for example as the armories and the training camp.

Many of the provisions of the National Defense Act when segregated and considered by themselves seem to support the contention made by the attorney general in

his very able and elaborate brief. But when the act is considered as a whole it appears that the provisions upon which the state relies are not compulsory upon the states unless they elect to conform to the requirements prescribed by the statute. The states may elect not to comply with the requirements of the National Defense Act, the only penalty being that they do not secure the federal aid provided for by this act. If, as the attorney general urges, the members of the National Guard were, from the date of their enlistment, in the service of the United States there can be no right to elect on the part of any state that its National Guard should not conform to the requirements of the National Defense Act.

Some of the provisions of the federal statutes on which the attorney general relies, expressly provide that such provision shall apply only in those cases where the state has elected to maintain the National Guard that complies with the requirements of the federal act. Other provisions which do not contain this express condition very clearly have that condition implied when they are considered in connection with the whole act.

When the National Defense Act is considered as a whole it appears 'that the National Guard is only a potential part of the United States Army, and does not in fact become a part thereof until Congress has made the requisite declaration of the existence of an emergency. The oath of allegiance on enlistment is both to the United States and to the state, and the promise to obey the orders of the President of the United States and of the Governor of the state * * * is because the Governor is commander in chief of the National Guard until Congress declares an emergency to exist and the guard becomes an actual part of the National Army, when the President becomes commander in chief.' *Bianco v. Austin*, 197 N. Y., S. 328, 330-I.

The court therefore concludes that the applicant was in the service of the state at the time of injury and that the award of the Industrial Commission should be confirmed.

Counsel for the Industrial Commission may draw the proper judgment submitting the same to all counsel that appeared before it is presented for signature."

(*State v. Johnson*, unreported).

National Guard organizations in several states were organized under constitutional authority and state control. Federal supervision of such organizations has gradually increased. Regular Army officers detailed on duty with such organizations used to be called inspectors; then they were called inspector instructors; and now they are called instructors. By the Act of June 4, 1920 (41 Stat. 759), the National Guard was included as one of the three components of the Army of the United States. Its officers were permitted, and since then have been encouraged to accept reserve commissions so as to facilitate their call into active federal service and their respective duties. The oath taken by enlisted men and officers of the National Guard is now both to the state and to the federal government. National Guard organizations of all states have demonstrated a remarkable willingness to conform to the organization of the newly constituted Army of the United States. They have changed their names and numerical designations so as to adopt the new numbers assigned them under the new organization by the federal government. Historically speaking, the tendency has been steadily towards federalization.

In spite of this, it is believed that the decision of the Wisconsin court is sound. It is to be noted that the Act of June 4, 1920, makes the Army of the United States include the Regular Army and the Organized Reserves, and when

it mentions the National Guard it says: "When in the service of the United States."

The decision of the Wisconsin court is in accordance with previous decisions on this point.

"State militia in active service or in any emergency which arises are subject to the control of the civil authorities." (*Fluke v. Canton*, 31 Okla. 718, 123 P. 149; *Franks v. Smith*, 142 Ky., 232; 134 S. W. 484).

"It is competent for the legislature to describe the services to be rendered by the State Militia." (*Betty v. State*, 66 So. 457; 188 Ala. 211).

"The power of governing the militia given to Congress by the Constitution U. S. Article I, Section 8, is of a limited nature, and confined to the object specified and in all other respects and all other purposes the militia is subject to the control and government of their respective states". (*Ansley v. Timmins*, 3 McCord (S. C. 329).

"The only instance where governmental powers may be exercised is when the militia shall be employed in the service of the United States. At all other times the whole government of the militia is within the province of the state. . . . so long as it does not infringe upon the method of organization". (*People v. Hill*, 59 Hun. 624, 13 N. Y. S., 637, Judgement affirmed, 100 N. Y., 497, 27 N. E., 789).

"The provision of the Constitution that permits Congress to provide for organizing, arming and disciplining the militia specially reserves to the states the authority of training the militia according to the discipline described by Congress". (*Houston v. Moore*, 5 Wheat. 1; *Martin v. Mott*, 12 Wheat. 19; *Luther v. Borden*, 7 Howard 1). A state court interpreting its own state constitution carrying somewhat similar phraseology has said that the word discipline means system of drill, system of training. (*State v. Peake*, 22 N. D. 457, 135 N. W. 197). This, of course, is not valid as an explanation by the Federal Constitution but it gives evidence of the tendency in interpretation of that constitution.

In view of the comments to the effect that the oath of allegiance is both to the United States and to the State, it is worth while to point to the decision in the case of *People v. Lynch*, 11 Johnson, 549, where an attempt was made to try in a state court a man accused of treason against the United States and the court said: "Admitting the facts charged to amount to treason against the United States, they do not constitute the offense of treason against the people of the State of New York." It is therefore perfectly suitable, it appears, for the learned judge to have quoted and followed the New York decision which held that the National Guard is only a potential part of the Army of the United States.

In spite of the general tendency towards federalization already mentioned, and the manner in which this tendency is evidenced in other departments of the government, it should be pointed out, however, that neither the law of 1920 nor the practice nor attitude of the War Department is toward a strict federalization. The War Department has followed the constitutional theory which was described by Mr. Hughes at Albany on October 17, 1924, as designed "to give adequate national authority without sacrifice of what was deemed to be essential, local autonomy." During the hearings on the bill for the reorganization of the Army eventually passed in 1920, Generals Pershing, Wood, O'Ryan, and Colonel Palmer persistently urged the general principle of decentralization and localization, which, as Colonel Palmer said: "Is characteristic of the National Guard," and

must be "characteristic of any successful citizen army." (House hearings on reorganization of the Army, 1920, page 1196.)

A commentator on this act has said that "The system of state control is essential to foster that popular interest in military matters upon which Army policy must rest in a country governed by public opinion," and that the act was "following American tradition in leaving the militia organization under state control rather than establishing a new national militia." The Secretary of War, John W. Weeks, remarked in San Francisco on May 25, 1923, that "The National Guard represents that principle of self-government which protects localities by the erection of safeguards against the danger of too highly centralized federal government." In a telegram sent in September, 1923, at the time of the declaration of martial law in the state of Oklahoma, in view of pending riots and disturbances, the same Secretary of War said:

"Your telegram of September 6 has received careful consideration. A declaration by a governor of a state of martial law or that an insurrection against the government of the state exists is a matter in which the War Department cannot intervene. The National Guard of a state when not in the service of the United States is not subject to the orders of the War Department but is exclusively under the control of the authorities of the state. I find nothing in the Federal constitution or statutes that would warrant intervention by the Secretary of War in the premises."

All of this, it will be noted, is in conformity with the idea that, as Mr. Hughes said in the address already quoted:

"We must continue to have a government of limited powers. Each government, federal and state, must have its sphere and neither must transcend its limits."

The question might arise if the presence of Regular Army officers with National Guard units in the role of instructors and the continuation of federal aid both financial and material, might not tend toward the creation of a federalized system of which courts might be required to take notice in spite of law, if evidence were presented before them to make plain that such a federalized and centralized system were actually in effect. No one can predict what changes may occur in course of time, but it is at least possible to point out that the War Department at present distinctly tries to guard against such a tendency.

"It has been explicitly stated as a point of policy by the War Department that the responsibility for the training of the National Guard devolves upon the National Guard officers themselves and that the Regular Army instructors detailed for National Guard duty are to act solely in an advisory capacity. In all cases brought to the Militia Bureau's attention where the tendency existed to require Regular Army commissioned and non-commissioned instructors to assume such responsibilities and to act as drill instructors, the point has been emphasized that such practice was not in accordance with the law under which Federal support is extended to the National Guard service." (Infantry Journal, May, 1924).

Furthermore, War Department general orders have been issued to the same effect, as follows:

"Sec. ii, par. 1. Under the provisions of the National Defense Act as amended by the act of June 4, 1920, the National Guard while in the service of the United States is a component of the Army of the United States. All policies, plans, regulations, and

orders which are prepared as hereinafter directed and which affect the organization, distribution, training, and administration of the National Guard when not in the service of the United States will take into account the constitutional and legal status of the National Guard and will have for their objects the preparation of this force for induction into the service of the United States as a component of the Army of the United States.

Par. 6. . . . The powers essential to the discharge of the functions and responsibilities of department and corps area commanders in connection with the National Guard, while not in the service of the United States,—while limited by law are sufficient to enable department and corps area commanders to maintain the National Guard troops within their departments or corps areas in a state of preparedness for induction in the service of the United States. Department and corps area commanders exercise direct command over National Guard troops only when such troops have been called or drafted into the service of the United States and have been assigned to their command by competent authority”.

(General Orders No. 6, W. D., January 31, 1922).

The Empty Saddle

By Minna Irving

When the dew is fresh on the rose-pink
thorn

I stand in the gateway every morn,
My slippered feet in the long wet grass,
My head in the roses, to see him pass.
He gathers the gold of the rising day
On his sabre-sheath and its trappings
gay,

He holds the stars of the midnight skies
In the dauntless depths of his dusky
eyes.

The dust from the hoofs of his flying
steed

Powders the wayside flower and weed,
And my heart is heavy, my eyes are dim,
For the light of the morning goes with
him.

Away in the gay parade he rides
With foam on his horse's chestnut sides,
And brightly there do the sunbeams fall,
And sweet is the sound of the bugle
call.

I see it all though I only wait
In the tangled grass by the broken gate;
I hear it all for I love him so
Wherever he goes my soul doth go.
Tomorrow I'll go to the oaken press
And take out my mother's wedding
dress;

And put a rose in my yellow hair,
And perhaps, oh joy! he will find me
fair.

But the morrow brought but grief and
pain,

She watched at the broken gate in vain;
For only his steed went slowly by
With empty saddle and mournful eye.
The wind it blew, and the rain it fell,
And the owl shrieked by the haunted
well.

And crouched in the gateway's dripping
arch

She heard the wail of a funeral march.

Graduation Exercises

THE CAVALRY SCHOOL

BY

Major K. S. BRADFORD, Cavalry

THE graduation exercises of the Cavalry School for 1925, and the events connected therewith, furnished some very interesting and instructive competition.

EQUESTRIAN EVENTS

The Horseshoeing Competition, for the Murray trophy, open to members of the Troop Officers' Class, resulted in a tie for first place between Captains Limbocker, Newell and McMahon, who were placed in that order for first, second and third in the run off. Captains Houghton, W., and Quigley, who tied for fourth place, were placed fourth and fifth, respectively, in the run off. In this competition each contestant was required to inspect and report on the shoeing of the front feet of three horses not in motion, three minutes being allowed for the inspection of each horse. Points were deducted from the contestant's score for failing to report existing defects and for reporting defects, which were of no consequence or which did not exist.

The Advanced Class Point to Point Ride, for the La Shelle trophy, open to members of the Advanced Class, was won by Major Millikin, on *Benton*, with Major Hoge, on *Brocade*, second, Major Foster, C. W., on *Bennington*, third and Major Keyes, on *Prince George*, fourth. The event consisted of a ride of about five miles over obstacles at a rate of approximately 10 miles per hour. The winner had a time penalty of only seven seconds and the officer placed second had a similar penalty of only 11 seconds. All of the officers placed had a clean score in jumping.

The Troop Officers' Jumping in the West Riding Hall, for the Davis and Meske trophy, open to one half the members of the Troop Officers' Class, over a course of ten jumps 3 feet 8 inches to 4 feet high, all without wings, was won by Captain Creed, on *Brookline*, with a score of 98. Captains Newell, on *Maher*, and Larson, on *Little Jack*, tied for second, with scores of 95. They were placed in the above order on the jump off. Captain Ramey, on *Tourraine*, was fourth, with a score of 94.

SABER AND PISTOL

The Swordsmanship Competition, for the Bermant trophy, open to those members of the Troop Officers' Class making the ten highest scores in the qualification course, was run over the regular qualification saber course against time, one point being added to the contestant's score for each 5 seconds under a total of 1 minute and 30 seconds down to 1 minute and 20 seconds, and 1 point being added for each 2 seconds under 1 minute and 20 seconds. Captain Houghton, W., on *Cooperstown*, was the winner with a score of 108, Captain Creed, on *Willie W*, second with 107½, Captain Wynne, on *Cooperstown*, third with 100½, and Captain Pierce, on *Clisma*, fourth with 100½. Captain Wynne was placed above Captain Pierce because his time was less.

The Combined Pistol and Saber Competition, for the Water's trophy, open to four contestants from the Advanced Class and four from each of the Troop Officers' Platoons, consisted of firing at groups of mounted, standing, kneeling and prone targets at ranges varying from five to twenty-five yards; changing magazines at the gallop; and saber attacks against time. This event was won by Captain Pierce, on *Printon*, with a score of 47½, with Captain Gallier, on *Round Up*, second with a score of 46½, Captain Rogers, J. C., on *Willie W*, third with a score of 45 (placed on time), and Captain McIntosh, on *Delaplane*, fourth with a score of 45.

The Squad Mounted Pistol Firing competition, required that a squad of eight men from each of the Troop Officers' Platoons make two runs at full speed firing six shots each, three shots in close order at overhead targets and three shots in extended order at targets arranged on the ground as skirmishers. The 2nd Platoon, Captain Coe, Instructor, was the winner with 46 hits and the 1st Platoon, Captain Roffe instructor, was second with 30 hits.

A pistol and saber demonstration, consisting of a simulated attack from ambush on a force of cavalry and infantry, was given by a composite platoon of the Troop Officers' Class, to show the combat use of the pistol and saber, mounted.

REMOUNT COMPETITIONS

The Troop Officers' Remount Competition, for the American Remount Association trophy, open to all members of the Troop Officers' Class on their assigned remounts, was divided into five phases as follows: cross country riding, value 25%, pistol firing, value 15%, saber work, value 15%, indoor jumping, value 20%, and schooling, value 25%. The first phase (cross country) consisted of a flagged course 8 miles long ridden in 1 hour. Gaits were fixed between flags and required to be accurately maintained. The course extended from the Reservoir, through Morris Hill, Randolph Hill and Custer Hill and finished over the course of jumps on the Russian Ride. This phase was won by Captain Quigley, on *Miss Clebourne*, with a score of 21.75. Captain Herron, on *Satisfaction*, and Captain Wynne, on *Eagle*, tied for second with scores of 21 each.

The second phase (pistol firing), fired over the regular qualification pistol course with 5 shots to the right, resulted in a tie for first place of over 30 officers with perfect scores. The third phase (saber work), run over the regular qualification saber course, in 1 minute and 45 seconds, with penalties for over time, resulted in a tie for first place between 35 officers with perfect scores. The fourth phase (indoor jumping) over a course of ten jumps without wings, not to exceed 3 feet in height and 6 feet in width, resulted in a tie for first place between Captain Carpenter, on *Benny Grimes*, Captain Rundell, on *Garry Owen* and Captain Ellis, on *Miss O'Shea*, with perfect scores. The fifth phase (schooling), was open to only those officers whose total scores in the first four phases were within 25 points of the 4th highest man. The requirements included false gallops, alternate gallop departs on a straight line, changes of lead on a turn and movements

with the reins held in one hand. This phase was won by Captain Cox, on *Hardly Fair*, with a score of 80.84, with Captain Neilson, on *Kindness*, with 79.68, second, Captain Cheshire, on *Blue Bell*, with 79.61, third and Captain Ellis, on *Miss O'Shea*, with 79, fourth.

The entire event was won by Captain Ellis, on *Miss O'Shea*, with 89.75. Captain Nielson, on *Kindness*, with 89.37, was second, Captain Cheshire, on *Blue Bell*, with 89.14, was third and Captain Herron, on *Satisfaction*, with 88.93, was fourth.

The Special Advanced Equitation Class Remount Competition, for the Central National Bank trophy, open to all the members of that class, was divided into three phases: Schooling, value 50%, jumping, value 25%, and cross country, value 25%.

The first phase (schooling), which included movements up to and including alternate changes of lead at the gallop, was won by Captain Gay, on *Vendetta*, with a score of 45½. Captain Fiske, on *Tidal Wave*, with 36¼, was second, Lieutenant Holbrook, on *Huron Girl*, with 33¼, was third and Captain Maddocks, on *O'Henry*, with 32¼ was fourth. The second phase (jumping), over a course of jumps 3 feet 6 inches high, was won by Captain Fiske, with a score of 24. Lieutenant Holbrook, with 23¾, was second and Captains Gay and Maddocks tied for third, with 23½. The third phase (cross country), run over the Russian Ride course, with a time limit of from 9 to 12 minutes, resulted in a tie for first place between Captains Fiske and Maddocks and Lieutenant Holbrook with scores of 25 each, Captain Gay was fourth with 24½. The event as a whole was won by Captain Gay with a score of 93½, with Captain Fiske, 85¼, second, Lieutenant Holbrook, 82, third and Captain Maddocks, 80¼, fourth.

STANDARD STAKES AND NIGHT RIDE

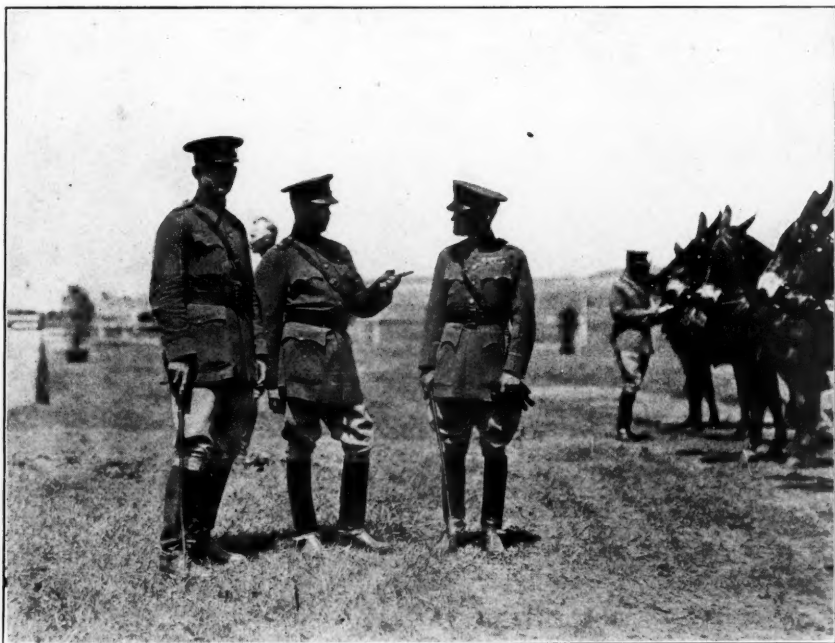
The Standard Stakes, or Cavalry Pentathlon, for the Wharton and Kibby trophy and a purse, was open to all officers of the post, except the contestants for the One Thousand Dollar Trophy, for an entrance fee of \$1.00. The stake was divided 50% to the winner, 25% to second and 10% to third. At the beginning of the event, horses were tied on a picket line near the old target butts, with saddles and bridles in rear of the horses. Contestants were formed 50 yards east of the picket line, where they drew starting numbers. The contestants who drew numbers 1 and 2, raced on foot at the word "Go" to the right end of the line, saddled and bridled the first two horses and raced to the pistol range north of the old National Guard camp. Succeeding pairs of contestants were started at one minute intervals and rode succeeding horses.

Upon arrival at the pistol range, each contestant dismounted, turned over his horse to a horseholder, secured pistol and ammunition, proceeded to his proper firing point and fired at his target (a bottle swinging on a cord) at 25 yards, until it was broken. He then secured any available horse, followed the flagged course over the jumps along Republican Flats to near the Pump House, where he pro-

vided himself with a saber and attempted to penetrate three heads, one standing, one kneeling and one prone. Dropping his saber, the contestant continued up the hill to a rifle range on the rimrock southwest of the stone jump in Pump House Canyon. There he dismounted, turned over his horse and, securing a rifle and ammunition, fired at a plate at a range of 300 yards across the canyon until it was broken.

Each contestant then secured any available horse, followed a flagged course over McComb Hill down onto the flats, around the large bend in the river to the west side, where he crossed the river mounted, led dismounted at a walk across the neck of land to the east side of the bend, crossed the river again mounted and raced to the finish near the start.

This event required bold riding over both flat and rough ground, jumping at speed, crossing a stream, leading, and the use of the three principal arms of the cavalry trooper, the pistol, rifle and saber. The winner was Lieutenant Comfort, who completed the course in 26 minutes and had no penalties. Captain Ligon was second, Lieutenant Moore third and Captain C. C. Smith fourth.



Brig. Gen. E. L. King, Retiring Commandant, Cavalry School, Maj. Gen. Malin Craig, Chief of Cavalry, and Brig. Gen. E. E. Booth, the new Commandant.

The Night Ride, for the Junction City Chamber of Commerce Cup, open to members of the Advanced Class and the Troop Officers' Class, was a controlled ride, all contestants being required to proceed from station to

station without timepieces in a fixed number of minutes. The total distance was about 51 miles and the total prescribed time about 6½ hours. Horses were saddled, bridled and tied in the stable, ready to be mounted at the beginning of the ride.

The course consisted of a figure 8, with the center at the West Riding Hall, one loop extending almost due north thereof and the other due south. There were three stations on each loop, exclusive of the station at the riding hall. The first four contestants were started in four different directions simultaneously. Succeeding sets of fours were started in a similar manner at intervals of 2½ minutes. All contestants thus passed through the riding hall as they completed one half of the ride. Horses were required to be shown in a serviceable condition at 3 P. M. on the day following the ride.

Conditions for the ride were excellent, with a bright moon, cool weather and good roads. All but five of fifty-eight starters completed the ride, with condition of horses, in general, excellent. The winner was Major Franklin, on *Leavitt*, who made all stations, and had the least number of penalties for variations from the prescribed time. Captain Creed, on *Brookline*, was second and Captain Williams, on *Appomattox*, third. Captain Maher, on *Wamego*, finished fourth, but was disqualified for unserviceable condition of horse and Captain Neilson, on *Culpepper*, who finished fifth, was awarded fourth place.

The All Around Championship, which carried with it the First National Bank trophy, was awarded to the student officer making the greatest number of points in the events described above. This was won by Captain Ellis, who was first in the Troop Officers' Remount Competition and in the Troop Officers' Outdoor Jumping. Captain Creed, with first place in the Troop Officers' Indoor Jumping, and second places in the Swordsmanship Competition and the Night Ride, was second. The Platoon Championship for the greatest number of points was won by the 2nd Platoon of the Troop Officers' Class, Captains Coe and Davis, instructors, with the 1st Platoon of the Troop Officers' Class, Captain Roffe, instructor, second.

A demonstration of machine gun night firing with tracer ammunition was given the night after the night ride to illustrate the great fire power of machine guns, their employment in batteries to place concentrations on different targets and the technique of night laying.

ONE THOUSAND DOLLAR PRIZE COMPETITION

An additional feature of the graduation exercises this year, was the contest for the \$1,000.00 prize, presented by a Cavalry Reserve officer, for the most efficient leadership of small units. The conditions of the contest were the result of a preliminary prize essay contest on the subject in the Cavalry JOURNAL. The contest was open only to one lieutenant and one rifle platoon from each of the six rifle troops of the 2nd Cavalry. The winning officer, Lieutenant Wofford, received \$200.00 in plate, while the remaining \$800.00 was divided among the enlisted men of the winning platoon from Troop "F";

giving each man the equivalent of about one month's pay.

The contest was divided into two phases. The object of the first phase was to test the individual ability of the lieutenants eligible to compete. This phase was practically the same as the Standard Stakes (described above) except that pistol firing was conducted mounted instead of dismounted. Lieutenants Conrow, Edmonds, Jennings, Reinburg, Todd and Wofford qualified in this phase, thus assuring themselves of the opportunity to lead a platoon in the 2nd phase.

The 2nd phase consisted of a test of platoon leadership, each platoon, equipped with full field allowance of rations and forage, being tested separately in an identical 30-hour problem. The platoon was ordered to proceed to Keats, Manhattan and Dewey's Ranch and reconnoiter those places for enemy troops reported to be detaining there. The platoon and its leader were marked during the march, which continued into the night, on equipment, march discipline and conduct, care and condition of animals, reconnaissance and security and avoidance of aerial observation. A short night camp was made, the platoon leader and his platoon being marked on camp site, security and going into and breaking camp.

During the march, the platoon was confronted with several combat situations; first, an encounter with an enemy cavalry platoon, during which they were marked on orders issued and tactics; second, an encounter with an enemy infantry company, during which they were marked on security, reconnaissance and decision; and third, a dismounted attack, during which they were marked on fire effect and conduct of the attack.

This contest is applicable to the training of small units in any organization and should provide a very practical means of testing the training of such units.

PRESENTATION OF TROPHIES AND DIPLOMAS

On Wednesday morning, June 10th, trophies and diplomas were presented in the War Department Theater. The exercises were opened with an invocation by Chaplain Kendall. The Commandant, Brigadier General E. L. King, presented the trophies. Major General Malin Craig, Chief of Cavalry, made a short address and presented the diplomas. After the exercises a tablet was unveiled at the West Riding Hall by Miss Helen Herr to Colonel James A. Shannon, a graduate of the school, who was killed in action at Chatel Cherrhy, France, on October 8, 1918. An address was made by Brigadier General E. E. Booth, the new Commandant.

Editorial Comment

MAJOR GENERAL WILLIAM HARDING CARTER

By the death on May 24 of Major General William Harding Carter, the world has lost an eminent soldier and scholar. The Cavalry lost a consistent friend and ardent supporter; the world of letters, an author of high ideals and scholarly attainments; and the *U. S. Cavalry Association* a member who was active in its organization a generation ago, and who has during the period subsequent to that time demonstrated his interest in, and support of the Association, in many ways.

General Carter was born near Nashville, Tenn., November 19, 1851, and when twelve years old served as a mounted dispatch rider in the Union army, Department of the Cumberland. He was graduated from West Point in 1873.

He was assigned to the 6th Cavalry November 28, 1874, and served with it as a second lieutenant, first lieutenant and captain until June 29, 1897, when he was appointed a major and Adjutant General. As an officer of the Sixth Cavalry he participated in many Indian Campaigns.

He served on the first board of the Army War College, and on the first general staff. He was several times recommended for brevet promotions, and was awarded a Medal of Honor by Congress, and later awarded a Distinguished Service Medal.

General Carter was ordered by the former Secretary of War, Elihu Root, to devise a reorganization of the Army, and his services in bringing about a reorganization of the general staff were praised by the Secretary of War in his annual report in the following language:

"Special credit is due Brigadier General William H. Carter for the exceptional ability and untiring industry which he has contributed to the work of devising, bringing about and putting into operation the general staff law. He brought thorough and patient historical research and wide experience, both in the line and the staff, to the aid of long continued, anxious and concentrated thought upon the problem of improving military administration, and if the new system shall prove an improvement the gain to the country will have been due largely to him."

General Carter was the author of "Horses, Saddles and Bridles"; "From Yorktown to Santiago"; "Old Army Sketches," and other books, as well as numerous professional and literary articles in magazines.

REGIMENTAL ROSTERS

In the October number of the *JOURNAL* will appear complete rosters of the commissioned personnel of regiments and machine gun squadrons.

It is believed that this feature will be of interest to readers of the *JOURNAL*, as the Army List no longer contains these rosters and they appear in no other publication.

ONE THOUSAND DOLLAR COMPETITION

In the description of the graduation exercises at the Cavalry School in this number of the Journal will be found an account of the competition in the leading of small combat units for which a prize of \$1,000 was offered by a Reserve Cavalry officer.

The winning officer was Lieutenant John W. Wofford, 2d Cavalry, and the winning platoon commanded by him was from Troop "F", 2d Cavalry.

It goes without saying that the lessons learned in the preparation for, and the execution of this competition will be of great value in platoon training. Arrangements have been made to obtain for the next number of the CAVALRY JOURNAL a detailed account of the competition for the benefit of those desiring to conduct similar contests.

The cavalry service owes a debt of gratitude to the enthusiastic Cavalry Reserve officer who initiated the idea of the competition and generously donated the liberal prize therefor.

FIGHT

We hear and read much of the capabilities and limitations of this, that and the other Arm, of the functions of Cavalry, of Infantry, of Field Artillery, but with all this, the primary function of Cavalry as well as that of every combatant Arm, should be kept in mind. Cavalry has a number of functions assigned to it, all very well and proper, provided we do not lose sight of the fact that its *primary* function is to *fight*. Reconnaissance is essential at times, screening may become necessary, but the main role of Cavalry is to make use of its mobility, arrive at the proper place for its employment at the right time and in suitable strength, and then *fight*. Whether it fights mounted or dismounted, with the pistol, the saber or the rifle, is a mere detail and dependent upon the special conditions existing, but *fight* it must and this offensive spirit must be inculcated and put into energetic practice if Cavalry is to justify its existence.

So, while we are training in reconnaissance and other phases of instruction, let it be emphasized that Cavalry to be worthy of its name must be trained to the highest degree of mobility, in order to bring it rapidly to the critical point for its employment; that it must be armed and trained to fight mounted or dismounted, with the maximum of efficiency; and above all, that its personnel must be so imbued with the offensive spirit and the sense of duty that it will carry out a mission of sacrifice with the same elan that it would push an attack with odds in its favor.

MARQUIS EQUIPMENT

On account of high prices for raw materials and wages, Mr. G. Marquis has notified the Secretary of the Cavalry Association that he has been compelled to increase the price of saddle equipment by approximately one-third. The new prices are given elsewhere in the JOURNAL.

CAVALRY FUND

All cavalry regiments have contributed 100 percent to the 1924 Cavalry Fund. This is very gratifying to the Executive Council, and it is hoped that the call for 1925 will meet with a similarly favorable response.

Topics of the Day

COLORADO ENDURANCE RIDE

The Colorado Endurance Ride of 1925 will be held at Colorado Springs September 21-25.

Entry fee shall be \$10.00 for each horse entered, and must be sent with entry blank duly filled out to the Secretary on or before September 10, 1925. Post entries will be accepted, but the fee for post entries will be \$25.00. No rider will be allowed to start unless his entry fee has been paid. Every horse entering the Ride must fall within one of the following classes:

(a) **PURE-BRED:** A pure-bred is one which is either duly registered in a recognized studbook, or concerning which evidence establishing his pure-breeding is furnished to the satisfaction of the management.

(b) **CROSS-BRED:** A cross-bred is one the sire of which is a pure-bred duly registered in a recognized studbook of one breed, whereas the dam is a pure-bred duly registered in a recognized studbook of a different breed; or one concerning which evidence satisfactory to the management is furnished, establishing the fact that his sire and dam are of different pure breeds.

(c) **GRADE:** A grade is a horse of which either the sire or the dam is a pure-bred duly registered in a recognized studbook of some breed, or concerning which evidence satisfactory to the management is furnished, establishing the fact that said sire or dam is a pure-bred of such breed, whereas, the other parent, dam or sire, as the case may be, is of unknown breeding.

Any horse entered must have attained at least five years of age, that is, must show a five-year-old mouth. Entries are open to stallions, mare and geldings, must be made on blanks provided for that purpose, and must contain complete answers to all questions thereon.

The Officials of the Ride are as follows:

Sponsors' Committee: Henry Leonard, Esq., Chairman, of Colorado Springs, Colo.; Spencer Penrose, Esq., of Broadmoor, Colorado Springs, Colo.; Harry M. Blackmer, Esq., of Denver, Colo.; D. Bryant Turner, Esq., of Broadmoor, Colorado Springs, Colo.; Wayne Dinsmore, Esq., of Chicago, Ill.

Secretary: Albert E. Hayes, Esq., Mining Exchange Bldg., Colorado Springs, Colo.

Treasurer: Charles L. Tutt, Esq., Mining Exchange Bldg., Colorado Springs, Colo.

Judges: Dr. W. W. Townsend, Burlington, Vt.; D. Bryant Turner, Esq., Broadmoor; John O. Williams, Esq., of Washington, D. C.

THE UNIFORM—DRESS AND SERVICE

The following observations by Lieutenant W. F. Pride, Cavalry, on the subject of uniform are presented as in general embodying the views of a large percentage of the commissioned and enlisted personnel of the Army.

The article by Major Davison on The Service Coat and the editorial on the dress uniform in the April number of the Cavalry Journal have given me the inspiration to express my views on the subject. In so doing I believe I am stating the views of the majority of the officers of the Army. I know I am stating the views of practically every officer with whom I have conversed on this subject.

At the inauguration of President Harding I was a member of the cavalry squadron that formed his escort. As we lined up in front of the Capitol many limousines passed through our lines carrying foreign officials on their way to pay homage to our Chief Executive. To a man these foreign officials were clothed in their dress uniforms, carried their court swords and showed by their appearance that they had taken a little extra pains that day to "dress up." The members of the President's escort were dressed in their "working clothes." The contrast was very noticeable.

On the streets of any city where troops are stationed, but more particularly along our seacoasts, one may see a great contrast today. The Marines have had the blue for some time since the war. The lowest ranking private of Marines wears the uniform when off duty and because it is his dress uniform it is invariably pressed and buttoned up. And the moral effect of being dressed up causes him to hold his head a little higher and his chest to protrude a little farther. But note the appearance of the soldier in the same city. Having no dress uniform he has two alternatives—to wear "civvies" or his best O. D., his working clothes again. The soldier is as good as the Marine. They are both men with the same feelings and pride in their profession. Is such discrimination fair? The soldier wants to attend a dance or a social function of some sort and would like something to dress up in. Can he do it? Many of them cannot because they cannot afford to buy civilian clothes. If the blues were authorized the soldier would have something dressy for social affairs and in which he could appear on a ground of equality with the marines and sailors at official occasions. I am thoroughly convinced that from the standpoint of the enlisted man the blue uniform is one of the greatest single factors in morale "boosting."

I overheard a group of soldiers discussing the uniform recently. The consensus of opinion was that they were not going to buy "civvies." That Uncle Sam provided their uniform and that they would wear it even though they had nothing in which to dress up. Noncommissioned officers in the higher grades usually have civilian clothes and even tailor made uniforms but the private who makes up the mass of our Army is not to be censured if he does not, out of his meager pay, buy additional clothes. If it is practical and expedient to furnish the marine and the sailor with two uniforms, is it not equally advisable to do so for the soldier?

From the standpoint of the officer, I cannot imagine an Army officer who has been present at a function or ceremony where officers of our Navy or Marine Corps were present in uniform, who did not feel, conspicuously, that he was not looking as well as he should. Again let me ask, is such discrimination just? Is our Army less worthy of the dignity of a fitting uniform than our Navy or our Marine Corps? Apparently it is not so considered at the White House for the President's aides wear the blue on dress occasions.

I believe the blue or a dress uniform is justified and should be required of all officers because of the pride which they should take in the dignity and honor of our profession and as the representatives of our country. Cannot our officers and soldiers have a uniform in which they can dress up, thus adding dignity to their status and a little just pride to their personal appearance, without being accused of "Prussianism"? Or without causing that much over-worked howl of "Economy"? Is it any more economical to allow our sailors and marines to have the blues and exclude the soldier than

it would be to recognize him as one element of our National Defense System and allow him to wear as well appearing a uniform as the other components of that important system? I do not believe we can be accused of Prussianism or extravagance if we ask for a dress uniform which, when worn, will give us the appearance of dignity due our status as representatives of a country that is entitled to rank with any other.

My proposition is this: That we have two uniforms. A service uniform and a dress uniform. Let our service uniform constitute our working clothes in fact as well as in theory. Let it be a uniform in which we can actually work, fire the rifle in the prone position, climb steep hills, ride a fractious horse, charge across rough ground and drive an airplane. In other words a uniform permitting freedom of action and perspiration without ruination of uniform or temper or health. A uniform with the rolled collar. Then let us have a dress uniform to be worn at ceremonies and social affairs of an official nature and for this I believe the old blue dress uniform is the ideal type. For officers it might be found advisable to add the old full evening dress.

IN THE LINE OF DUTY

The following editorial from the *Tucson Citizen* indicates that the importance and efficiency of one phase of the peace time work of the army is appreciated:

"Troops Lauded for Assisting Fire-Fighters"—Citizen headline.

It isn't much of a bouquet of flowers, that line of type, black and white, smelling of printer's ink, but it's proof that somebody appreciates the assistance given by the officers and men stationed at Fort Huachuca in putting out the costly fires which have been sweeping the national forests in that section.

The man who expressed appreciation in this instance was an official of the forestry service who had been on the scene directing the work of fire fighting and who knew whereof he spoke. We wish the official might have been commissioned by the public at large to give voice to this appreciation, instead of its coming from one branch of government service to another, we wish that the public might have thought of it first so that its credit might have been enhanced by the thoughtfulness of it.

A man does not "join up" with the army to fight forest fires; there's no martial appeal to that kind of work—terrific heat, showers of embers, parched tongues, scorched hands, scarcity of water. There is not even the glory of the casualty list if life is lost. But it is in the line of duty and the soldier answers the call to fight the enemy of the forests just as readily as he answers the call to the firing line. He dies the same where the enemy is fire, flood or pestilence. He is always on guard.

The fire's out and the troopers have gone back to the routine of the army post. The forests are saved; range land has been saved for livestock; homes of mountaineers and valley pioneers are intact; trees that represented hundreds of years' growth and battle against fire and drouth and the victory of Nature's will to persist, endure and fructify, are still standing, because the soldiers fought and said "It shall not pass.

Well, here's a Thank You, Mt. Atkins!"

THE NATIONAL MATCHES

The National Matches will be held this year at Camp Perry, Ohio, from August 22 to September 19 inclusive.

The School of Small Arms instruction will begin on August 22 and continue until September 3. The National Rifle Association matches will begin on September 4 and continue until September 13. The National Championship matches will begin on September 14 and conclude on the 19th.

During the progress of the 30 calibre matches the small bore program (22 Calibre) will be shot. The Winchester Junior Rifle Corps championships will begin on August 22 and continue until September 3. There is some talk of combining all the small bore matches in one week, winding up with the international match with England. The dates for these events will be announced later.

The executive officer of the National matches this year will be Colonel A. J. McNab, U. S. A.

The selection of Lieutenant Colonel A. H. Davidson as Captain of the Cavalry Team again this year insures that everything possible will be done in the way of preparation and coaching to turn out a winning combination.

TRY-OUT FOR CAVALRY TEAMS

The following officers and enlisted men were ordered to report to Lieutenant Colonel A. H. Davidson, Cavalry, Team Captain, at Fort Des Moines, Iowa, May 27, 1925, for try-out matches to determine the composition of the Cavalry Rifle and Pistol Teams in the National Matches:

Captain Carl H. Strong, 8th Cavalry
Captain William Kenahan, 10th Cavalry
Captain Charles J. Booth, 10th Cavalry
Captain Richard E. Tallant, 1st M. G. Squadron
1st Lieutenant Martin A. Fennell, 11th Cavalry
1st Lieutenant Howard A. Boone, 6th Cavalry
1st Lieutenant John E. Leahy, 5th Cavalry
1st Lieutenant Sidney C. Page, 8th Cavalry
1st Lieutenant Harry A. Fudge, Cavalry
2d Lieutenant Clyde A. Burcham, 14th Cavalry
2d Lieutenant Alexander George, 3d Cavalry
2d Lieutenant Claude A. Thorpe, 14th Cavalry
2d Lieutenant George A. Rehm, 14th Cavalry
2d Lieutenant Carl D. Silverthorne, 5th Cavalry
Sergeant Frank Pray, Troop E, 1st Cavalry
Private, First Class, Leslie H. Hedglin, Hdqrs. Troop, 1st Cavalry
Sergeant Charlie Miller, 2d Cavalry

1st Sergeant Wayne E. Fitzgerald, Hdqrs. Troop, 2d Cavalry Brigade
Private, First Class, Holger Christensen, 2d Cavalry
Sergeant Charles S. Kennedy, Troop B, 3d Cavalry
Sergeant Ramond D. Messier, Troop E, 4th Cavalry
Sergeant George W. Cobler, Hdqrs. Detachment, 2d Squadron, 13th Cavalry
Sergeant Wencel Sapenski, Troop B, 4th Cavalry
Sergeant Joseph F. Such, Troop G, 5th Cavalry
Sergeant Andrew Lafever, Hdqrs. Det., 1st Squadron, 7th Cavalry
Sergeant Frank C. Kulczynski, Troop A, 7th Cavalry
Sergeant Steve Ceto, 2d Cavalry Brigade Headquarters
Private James F. Bullock, 2d M. G. Squadron
1st Sergeant Ben Harris, Troop A, 1st M. G. Squadron
1st Sergeant Alvin H. Nowell, Troop F, 11th Cavalry
Sergeant Waldo Rohlik, Troop A, 11th Cavalry
Private, First Class, Raymond C. Perryman, Troop E, 11th Cavalry
Sergeant Richard V. Wilzewski, Troop A, 11th Cavalry
1st Sergeant August C. Hendricks, Troop E, 12th Cavalry
Corporal Keith W. Underwood, Troop E, 12th Cavalry
1st Sergeant Ben F. Longacre, Troop F, 13th Cavalry
Corporal Joseph Yersak, Troop A, 13th Cavalry
Private William B. Wilding, Troop F, 13th Cavalry
Sergeant Ralph M. Heidtman, Troop A, 14th Cavalry
1st Sergeant Charles P. Townsend, Troop B, 6th Cavalry

PURCHASE OF HORSES AND MULES

So far this fiscal year the quartermaster corps of the army has purchased a total of approximately 5,000 horses and mules. Of these, 1,879 have been issued to the cavalry, 1,218 to the field artillery, 261 to the infantry, and the balance are in remount depots held ready for issue.

CAVALRYMEN AWARDED THE D. S. C.

Two awards of Distinguished Service Crosses have been made for heroism displayed in action in the Philippines on July 4, 1909. The recipients are William Wendell, technical sergeant, retired, now living at 203 Lyons Ave., South San Antonio, Texas; and Bernard A. Harty, former corporal, who resides at 10 Slocum St., Englewood, N. J. Both at the time of the 6th Cavalry.

These men were part of an expedition sent against the Moro bandit and pirate, Jikiri. A contemporary account relates that for a year and a half Jikiri had been the "terror of Jolo archipelago. Thirty expeditions sent out from the army post at Jolo had failed to capture him."

Finally, the force of which Wendell and Harty were a part, cornered the

bandit with six of his associates in a cave in the side of an extinct volcano on Patian Island. Following a siege, the two soldiers just decorated, with others, went with the officer commanding them into the dark entrance of the bandit's cave, causing the latter to make their final rush to death at the hands of the troops outside. The Moros fulfilled expectations by running amuck as they left the cave, swinging their bolos and cutting down several Americans before being slain.

According to the official citation, identical for each man, Wendell and Harty "with other men entered a cave occupied by a desperate enemy and in the face of a heavy fire, with utter disregard for his personal safety, aided in forcing the outlaws to abandon their stronghold, which resulted in their destruction by our forces."

Sergeant Wendell entered the Army from Cleveland, Ohio, and Corporal Harty from Philadelphia, Pa.

**MEMORIAL TABLET
TO
COLONEL JAMES A. SHANNON**

Immediately after the graduating exercises at the Cavalry School, Fort Riley, the student officers, faculty and staff followed Generals Craig, Booth and King to the West Riding Hall where a handsome bronze tablet was unveiled in memory of Colonel James A. Shannon. Miss Helen Herr, Colonel Shannon's niece and god-daughter, unveiled the tablet and General Booth made an address. At the conclusion the Second Cavalry band played the National Anthem.

The tablet is placed on the right side of the main (south) entrance to the riding hall where, as General King said, it would be seen by many officers every day. He hoped that the memory of this gallant soldier who fell in battle would serve as an inspiration to all. General Booth spoke with great feeling and real emotion of the honorable record of Colonel Shannon and particularly of his most unusual character which impressed everyone who came in contact with him. He was a Christian gentleman who lived strictly according to his principles without obtruding them on others. He was gentle, kind and patient, but manly above all else. His soldierly performance of duty commanded the respect of all with whom he served.

The tablet bears the following inscription:

JAMES A. SHANNON
Capt. U. S. Cav. Colonel, N. A.
Killed at Chatel Cheherry, France, on Oct. 8, 1918
while leading his regiment in battle.

Intimate friends of Jim Shannon who may desire to contribute to the cost of this memorial may send not to exceed \$1.00 to The Adjutant, the Cavalry School, Fort Riley, Kansas.

Foreign Military Notes

FURNISHED BY THE MILITARY INFORMATION DIVISION, G. S.

FRANCE

The French Colonial Army: The French speak of the Metropolitan Army (*Armée Métropolitaine*) to distinguish it from the Colonial Army. The term Metropolitan Army applies to that part of the French Army which is composed of men furnished by the operation of the conscription law in what is called "France" as distinguished from the colonies of France. Algeria, in this as in most other respects, is, from the point of view of law, a part of France and is not a French colony. Algeria is politically a department of France and sends deputies to the French Chamber. It is true there is a Governor General, but for all practical purposes Algeria is a part of France. The conscription laws thus apply equally to Algeria and Continental France. Algerians, as a rule, serve their legal term of service as part of the 19th Army Corps which is the Algerian Corps Region.

Outside of this Metropolitan Army there are two organizations having their own distinct autonomy; these are the Foreign Legion and the Colonial Army. The Foreign Legion is now made up of four regiments of infantry and one of cavalry; in time of peace they are habitually located in the colonies; in time of war or for any expedition, the whole or part of the Legion is sent wherever required.

The word "Foreign Legion" has been employed for a century to designate a body of troops of the French Army composed largely of foreigners, but commanded by French officers. This term is still used in common parlance, but officially these troops are known as "Foreign Regiments" (*Regiments Etrangers*). The creation of these troops was authorized by a law approved March 9, 1831, and various orders as to the formation, organization and recruiting of these regiments have succeeded each other since that date.

For a foreigner to be accepted in the Foreign Legion, he must be at least 18 years old and not more than 40; he is required to produce a certificate of birth or some other equivalent paper, a certificate of "respectability" and a certificate from the military authorities establishing that the man has the qualities necessary to render good military service.

Men of French birth may also enlist in the Foreign Legion on their request properly approved. These may be men who have not yet performed their military service or others who wish to reenlist after their military service.

The period of enlistment is for five years; re-enlistments in the Legion may be made for periods varying from two to five years. Foreign officers who wish to serve in the Foreign Legion may be permitted to do so under certain conditions, amongst others, they must do a preparatory tour of six months before being accepted.

Troops of the Foreign Legion in time of peace invariably are stationed outside of Continental France. When first organized in 1831, the Legion was intended solely for service in Algeria; since that time parts of it have received other assignment in French Colonies, usually to territories going through a period of pacification. At present these troops are located in Morocco, Algeria, Tunisia, Syria, and Indo-China. It is prescribed that these troops may be joined to those of the Colonial Army and receive the same advantages and distinction as the Colonial troops.

The Colonial Army is recruited and administered under the provisions of a law approved July 7, 1900, which created it mostly from existing elements. These were formerly known as "Marine Infantry" and "Marine Artillery" and were under the orders of the Navy Department. Colonial troops are now under the Minister of War.

They comprise the following:

a) French elements. Composed of Frenchmen who volunteer for service in the Colonial Army or men forming part of the annual French contingent and who have agreed to serve in the colonies. The volunteers of both these categories are given certain advantages, such as civil employments reserved for them after 15 years of colonial service, farm lands in the colonies, etc.

b) Colonial elements. Composed of men recruited in various colonies through the application of special laws and decrees applicable to each one of these colonies.

c) Native troops. Recruited by volunteer enlistments in certain colonies or protectorates and formed into special organizations, such as Moroccan Sharp Shooters, Senegalese Riflemen, etc.

The law permits Colonial troops to be garrisoned in any part of the territory of France or of her dependencies. Some of the organizations of the Colonial troops are always stationed in France where they have a number of depots. Native Frenchmen who volunteer for the Colonial Army are never sent to the colonies before they are 21 years old or before they have served for 6 months.

Colonial troops are primarily intended to garrison and defend French colonies and protectorates. They may, in case of need, be called to Metropolitan France for service, or they may take part in expeditions outside of French territory. During the late war large numbers of Colonial troops served at the front and some of these divisions, e. g., the Moroccans, were considered amongst the very best in the Army.

Colonial troops always preserve their autonomy and remain under the orders of officers of the Colonial Army. They are entirely distinct from the troops of the Metropolitan Army. They have their own régime and a budget which is distinct from the appropriations for other troops. There is at the Ministry of War what is called a "Direction" charged with everything which concerns the personnel, instruction and command of the whole body of Colonial

troops. At the head of this Direction or, as we would say, Bureau or Department, there is a general officer.

In each colony the governor has under his authority the officer commanding the (colonial) troops, and this officer is responsible to the governor for the preparation and conduct of military operations and everything relating to the defense of the colony. There are a certain number of major generals and brigadier generals of colonial troops amongst whom the Minister of War selects those for the command of divisions, brigades, etc., in France and in the colonies; however, in what concerns the latter he must first consult the Minister of Colonies.

* * * * *

The Colonial Army has long had its own distinct uniform of khaki.

The Colonial Army at present consists of 40 regiments and 19 independent battalions of infantry and 9 battalions of machine-guns of 4 companies each, stationed in various parts of French territory.

JAPAN

Improving Cavalry Service. The following report on plans for improving the cavalry remount service recently appeared in the Japanese papers:

Instead of pushing cavalry into the background, the authorities have agreed on the improvement of that service to its fullest possibility in order to perfect their so-called Continental Policy of Defense. In order to ensure the attainments of this object, a most carefully studied plan of horse improvement has been adopted which is spread for completion over a period of twelve years beginning with the coming fiscal year, with an initial yearly outlay estimated at Yen 4,000,000.

The outlines of this horse stock improvement plan are as reproduced below:

1. To maintain over 1,500,000 head of strong well trained horses in the Empire at the end of the projected period.

2. By the end of the period 6,000 stud horses will have been maintained, of which 1,500 head will be owned by the Government and the remaining 4,500 head by the people. For the maintenance of the latter proper subsidies will be granted.

3. During the period in question all the provisions for the improvement of horses' physical condition and their training will be completed, among the practical means to be adopted for the purpose being:

- (a) Improving meadows; (b) establishment of horse markets; (c) subsidies to horse races and like public performances; (d) more systematical registration of horses; (e) encouraging horse riding among the citizens and students in general; and (f) various experiments of horses' various capacities for military and industrial purposes from time to time under Government auspices.

Horse Shows

CAVALRY SCHOOL HORSE SHOW

IN connection with the Graduation Exercises a Horse Show was held in the stadium on the Field of Mars on June 6th.

The **Troop Officers' Jumping**, for the Eisenhower trophy, open to those troop officers who did not compete in the indoor jumping, was held over a course of 13 jumps, without wings, 3 feet 8 inches to 4 feet high. It was won by Captain Ellis, on *Lebanon*, with a score of 94. Captains Dodge, on *Maher*, and McMahon, on *Brookline*, with scores of 92, were placed in the above order for second and third in the jump off. Captain Houghton, W., on *Watauga*, was fourth, with 91.

The **Enlisted Men's Jumping**, for the Flower trophy, open to twelve enlisted men from the Second Cavalry and two each from the 9th Engineers, the 9th Field Artillery and Machine Gun Troop No. 1, over a course of eight jumps 3 feet 6 inches to 3 feet 10 inches high, was won by 1st Sergeant Hagel, 9th Field Artillery, on *Mowhack*, with a score of 97. All the other contestants were eliminated.

The **Ladies' Jumping Class**, for the Kerr trophy, over a course of eight jumps, 3 feet to 3 feet 4 inches high, was won by Mrs. Price, on *Grant*, with a score of 98. Mrs. Grow, on *Delson*, was second with 97. Mrs. Cheshire, on *Lawton*, and Miss Lillian Whitside, on *Bob Foy*, tied for third, with 96, and were placed in the above order by the toss of a coin.

The **Wagoner's Contest**, for the Muenzenmayer trophy, open to four entries each from the 2nd Cavalry and 9th Cavalry and one each from the 9th Engineers, 9th Field Artillery and Machine Gun Troop No. 1, was won by Wagoner Cyr, Batt. "A," 9th Field Artillery, with Wagoner Culp, 2nd Cavalry, second, Wagoner Nelson, 2nd Cavalry, third and Wagoner Creel, 2nd Cavalry, fourth. Wagons, animals and drivers were equipped for the field. Condition and completeness of equipment counted 30%, condition of animals 30%, driving 25% and neatness and bearing of driver 15%.

The **Special Advanced Equitation Class Jumping**, for the Sportsman's Cup, presented by Doctors F. W. and A. E. O'Donnell, was decided over a very stiff course of jumps, 4 feet to 4 feet 6 inches high, without wings. The members of the class were assigned the Cavalry School's string of horse show jumpers for this event. Captain Grow, on *Raven*, was the winner, with a score of 91. Captain Fiske, on *Black Boy*, was second with 89. Captain Gay, on *Dick* and Captain Guenther, on *Babe Worthan*, tied for third, with scores of 87 each, and were placed in the above order in a touch and out jump off.

The **Jumping Class** open only to officers on duty with school troops, for the Cole trophy, was won by Lieutenant Wofford, on *Frantic*, with a score of 89, second Captain Weeks, on *Tracks*, with 85, and third Lieutenant Cameron, on *Jack Johnson*, with 78.

The class for **Green Polo Ponies**, for the Fegan trophy, was won by Captain Montes, of the Cuban Army, on *Elio*, second Captain Gay, on *Sloan Doak*,

third, Captain Pierce, on *Clisma* and fourth Captain C. C. Smith, on *Princess*.

The **Advanced Class Jumping**, for the Durland-Sawtelle trophy, over a course of eight jumps 3 feet 6 inches to 3 feet 10 inches high, was won by Major Richart, on *Miss Canner*, with a score of 96, second Major Millikin, on *Benton*, with 95, third, Major Rayner, on *Crow*, and fourth Colonel Long, on *Chevy Chase*, both with scores of 94. Third place was decided by the toss of a coin.

The **Team Jumping**, for the Standard trophy, was open to one team of three officers from each regiment, company, troop, battery, organized department of the school (except horsemanship), school platoon and post headquarters. The event was decided over a course of ten jumps, 3 feet 8 inches to 4 feet high, the horses of each team being shown in column. The Advanced Class team, consisting of Majors Richart, Rayner and Millikin, on *Miss Canner*, *Crow* and *Benton*, respectively, was first with a score of 83. The Department of Cavalry Weapons team, consisting of Lieutenant Colonel Lippincott, Major Brown, T. K., and Captain Falck, on *Ace Full*, *Reed* and *Shenandoah*, was second with 81. The Special Advanced Equitation Class team, with Captains Grow and Wilder and Lieutenant Comfort, riding *St. Paul*, *Fayette* and *Little John*, was third with 80, and the team from the 1st Platoon, Troop Officers' Class, with Captains Carpenter, Lodge and McMahon, riding *Tourraine*, *Alamo* and *Brookline*, was fourth, with 77.

FIRST CAVALRY DIVISION HORSE SHOW

The annual Horse Show of the First Cavalry Division was held at Fort Bliss on April 23, 24 and 25. There was a large number of entries from the organizations of the Division and in the quality and performance of entries, the usual high standard of the Division was maintained.

The winners in the various classes were as follows:

BEST PACK HORSE. 1st, Sergt. Devine, 7th Cav., *Billy*; 2d, Corpl. Danes, 8th Cav., *Joe G*; 3d, Sergt. Hiridon, *G-61*.

BEST PACK MULE. Pvt. Webb, P. T. No. 4, No. 19; 2d, Pvt. Leave, 7th Cav., *Chick*; 3d, Corpl. Burns, 2d M. G. Sqn., No. 9.

BEST TURNED OUT OFFICER'S CHARGER. 1st, Gen. Howze, Div. Hq., *Plutarch*; 2d, Major Chamberlin, 8th Cav., *Big Kid*; 3d, Capt. Fryer, 2d M. G. Sqn., *Black Boy*.

BEST TURNED OUT ENLISTED MAN'S MOUNT. 1st, Sergt. White, 8th Cav., *Irish*; 2d, Sergt. Norris, 8th Cav., *Trixie*; 3d, Pvt. Olatsky, Div. Hdqrs. Troop, *Reno*.

BEST ARTILLERY HORSE. 1st, Pvt. Szala, 82d F. A., *Bob*; 2d, Pvt. Mealer, 82d F. A., No. 94; 3d, Pvt. Pyles, 82d F. A., *Dick*.

BEST WHEEL DRAFT MULE. 1st, Pvt. Daniels, 8th Cav., *Charles*; 2d Pvt. Day, 7th Cav., *Red*; 3d, Pvt. Luke, 7th Cav., *Slim*.

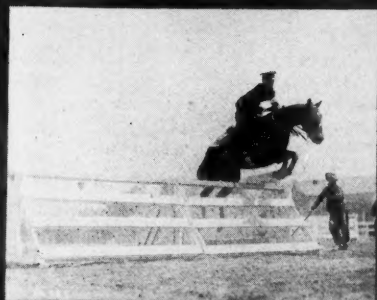
BEST CAVALRY HORSE. 1st, Pvt. Tataraskis, Div. Hq. Tr., *Katydid*; 2d, Pvt. Black, 7th Cav., *Major*; 3d, Sergt. Elder, 8th Cav., *Jimmy B*.

BEST LEAD DRAFT MULE. 1st, Pvt. Black, 2d M. G. Sqn., *Maude*; 2d, Sergt. Rinehart, Amb. Co., No. 43, No. 44.

BEST POLO MOUNT, LIGHT WEIGHT. 1st, Maj. Chamberlin, 8th Cav., *Starlight*; Major Rucker, 82d F. A., *Miss Bridges*; 3d, Lt. Bailey, 8th Cav., *Lil Nigger*.

BEST POLO MOUNT, HEAVY WEIGHT. 1st, Lt. Boykin, Div. Hq., *Jetangali*; 2d, Maj. Rucker, 82d F. A., *Skyrocket*; 3d, Capt. Huthsteiner, 8th Cav., *Blackie*.

HORSES SUITABLE TO BECOME POLO MOUNTS. 1st, Lt. Bailey, 8th Cav., *Bodie*;



PHOTOS BY 1ST PHOTO SECTION

SNAP SHOTS OF 1st CAVALRY DIVISION HORSE SHOW

2d, Maj. Rucker, 82d F. A., *Golden Dawn*; 3d, Lt. Boykin, Div. Hq., *Skipper*.

POLO PONY BENDING RACE. 1st, Lt. Boykin, Div. Hq., *Dan*; Lt. Thomson, 8th Cav., *Grove Cullum*; 3d, Capt. Morris, 1st Cav., *Gin*.

POLO PONY STAKE RACE. 1st, Lt. Harrison, 1st Cav., *Sunshine*; 2d, Capt. Morris, 1st Cav., *Gin*; 3d, Lt. Elms, Div. Hq. Tr., No. 280.

STICK AND BALL RACE. 1st, Lt. Trew, 7th Cav.; 2d, Maj. Estes, 7th Cav.; 3d, Capt. Huthsteiner, 8th Cav.

TWO HORSE REEL CARTS. 1st, Pvt. Sparks, Btry. B, 82d F. A.; 2d, Corpl. Tis-



PHOTO BY 1ST PHOTO SECTION

Brig. General G. A. L. Dumont, French Military Attaché Presenting a Trophy

snolthtos, Btry. C, 82d F. A.; 3d, Pvt. Jones, Btry. A, 82d F. A.

LIGHT WAGONS. 1st, Sergt. McNary, 2d M. G. Sqn.; 2d, Pvt. Daniels, 8th Cav.; 3d, Pvt. Smith, 8th Cav.

ESCORT WAGONS. 1st, Pvt. Manning, 8th Cav.; 2d, Pvt. Day, 7th Cav.; 3d, Pvt. Musberger, Div. Tr. Co. 25.

AMBULANCES. 1st, Pvt. Reeves; 2d, Pvt. Burk; 3d, Pvt. Racine, Amb. Co. 43.

ARTILLERY SECTIONS. 1st, Sergt. Barter, Btry. C, 82d F. A.; 2d, Sergt. Hudson, Btry. A, 82d F. A.; 3d, Sergt. Besparis, Btry. B, 82d F. A.

RADIO SECTION. 1st, Sergt. Reager, 7th Cav. Hq. Tr.; 2d, Sergt. McClung, 7th Cav. Hq. Tr.; 3d, Sergt. Miles, Brig. Hq. Tr.

LADIES' NOVICE CLASS. 1st, Mrs. Huthsteiner, 8th Cav., *Billy F*; 2d, Mrs. Commiskey, Div. Hdqrs., *Scissor Bill*; 3d, Miss McCoy, 7th Cav., *Jug*.

PACK TRAIN MULE. 1st, Pvt. Anderson, P. T., No. 4; 2d, Pvt. Sisk, P. T., No. 1; 3d, Pvt. Molina, P. T., No. 4.

MACHINE GUN SQUAD. 1st, Pvt. Kelso, Tr. B; 2d, Corpl. Zoh, Tr. C; 3d, Corpl. Medley, Tr. B, 2d M. G. Sqn.

OFFICERS' JUMPING. 1st, Maj. Chamberlin, 8th Cav., *Bob E*; 2d, Lt. Boykin, Div. Hq., *Black Jack*; Capt. Forster, 8th Cav., *Jimmie B*.

ENLISTED MEN'S JUMPING. 1st, Sergt. Cessna, 7th Cav., *Trixie*; 2d, Sergt. Elder, 8th Cav., *Jimmie B*; 3d, Sergt. Hayes, 1st Cav., *Gilbert*.

OPENING JUMPING. 1st, Sergt. Hayes, 1st Cav., *Gilbert*; 2d, Lt. Boykin, Div. Hq., *Black Jack*; 3d, Sergt. Moore, 8th Engrs., *H 43*.

CORINTHIAN CLASS. 1st, Sergt. Murphy, Capt. Walker, Lt. Greiner, 2d M. G. Sqn., *Buster, Bugs and Joe*.

THREE MAN HUNT FOR ENLISTED MEN. 1st, Sergt. Hayes, Sergt. Pearl, Pvt. Ditty, 1st Cav., *Gilbert, Snooks and Johnie*.

FIVE MAN HUNT TEAM. 1st, Col. Keyes, Maj. Chamberlin, Lt. Bosserman, Lt. Thomson, Lt. Collier, 8th Cav., *Woodrow, Bob E, Rebel, Zapata and Peanuts*.

PAIR JUMPING. 1st, Sergt. Hayes, Sergt. Pearl, 1st Cav., *Gilbert and Snooks*; 2d, Lt. Collier, Capt. Huthsteiner, 8th Cav., *Peanuts and Sam*; 3d, Lt. Boykin, Lt. Elms, Div. Hq., *Black Jack and Red*.

LADIES' JUMPING. 1st, Mrs. Peck; 2d, Mrs. Chamberlin; 3d, Miss Krupp; 8th Cav., *Bob E, Woodrow and Zapata*, respectively.

OFFICERS' PRIVATE MOUNTS. 1st, Lt. Kendall, 1st Cav., *Arch Olden*; 2d, Maj. Chamberlin, 8th Cav., *Big Kid*; 3d, Capt. Allen, 7th Cav., *Laddie*.

HANDY HUNTERS. 1st, Maj. Chamberlin, 8th Cav., *Bob E*; 2d, Lt. Thomson, 8th Cav., *Zapata*; 3d, Sergt. Kulezynski, 7th Cav., *Laddie*.

CHAMPIONSHIP JUMPERS. 1st, Sergt. Cessna, 7th Cav., *Trixie*; 2d, Capt. Hammond, 8th Cav., *Junbo*; 3d, Sergt. Murphy, 2d M. G. Sqn., *Buster*.

REMOUNT CUP. 1st, Capt. Berlin, 8th Cav., *Tony*; 2d, Capt. Lyle, 7th Cav., *Frank*; 3d, Lt. Wilson, 1st Cav., *Shiloh*.

RECRUIT CLASS. 1st, Pvt. Graves, 8th Cav., *Lady*; 2d, Pvt. Pitts, 8th Cav., *Toots*; 3d, Pvt. Spratlen, 7th Cav., *Jug*.

ENLISTED MEN'S MOUNT. 1st, Sergt. White, 8th Cav., *Irish*; 2d, Sergt. Moore, 8th Cav., *Dick*; 3d, Sergt. Elliott, 7th Cav., *Frank*.

LADIES' SADDLE HORSE. 1st, Mrs. Chamberlin; 2d, Mrs. Keyes; 3d, Miss Krupp; 8th Cav., *Toquila, Vamp and Joe*, respectively.

PAIR ROADSTERS. 1st, Col. Keyes, Mrs. Keyes, 8th Cav., *Black Jack and Vamp*; 2d, Maj. Chamberlin, Mrs. Chamberlin, 8th Cav., *Joe and Jodey Clegg*; 3d, Miss Smith, Lt. Boykin, Div. Hq., *Bunny and Peggy*.

OFFICERS' CHARGERS, HEAVY WEIGHT. 1st, Maj. Chamberlin, 8th Cav., *Big Kid*; 2d, Capt. Lininger, 1st Cav., *Ranger*; 3d, Lt. Harrold, 8th Cav., *Jing H*.

OFFICERS' CHARGERS, LIGHT WEIGHT. 1st, Col. Keyes, 8th Cav., *Vamp*; 2d, Lt. Hamby, 8th Cav., *Jack Keyes*; 3d, Capt. Lyle, 7th Cav., *Cherry*.

MULE RACE. 1st, Pvt. Jones, P. T. 3; 2d, Pvt. Wallin, 7th Cav.; 3d, Pvt. Bentz, W. Co. 26.

Presidio-Del Monte Horse Show

ONE of the most successful horseshows ever held on the Pacific Coast was staged at Del Monte Polo Field under the auspices of the Eleventh Cavalry, Second Battalion, 76th Field Artillery, and the Hotel Del Monte on March 27th and 28th during the Pacific Coast Polo Tournament.

The show grounds artistically decorated with flags and carnival colors and with pines and the blue bay of Monterey as a background, made a beautiful and

ideal setting. The turf gave an excellent footing and the entire show was completed without mishap.

Competitors included both civilian and military. Well known stables as far north as San Francisco and as far south as Coronado were represented. Numbered among society's exhibitors were Mr. Carlton F. Burke, Mr. W. F. Dillingham, Mr. L. Howard, Mr. Ed. Baldwin, Mr. H. C. Hunt, Mr. J. M. Spaulding, Mr. J. A. Wigmore, Mr. C. Weatherwax and Mr. W. W. Crocker.

Polo ponies and jumpers comprised the greatest number of entrants. In addition there was a number of events for enlisted men and for troop and battery teams. All classes were well filled, averaging from fourteen to thirty entrants.

Competition was most friendly but keen and during both days honors were about evenly divided between civilian and military entrants. Throngs of spectators lined the sides of the show ring giving encouragement and advice to the favored competitor.

The California stock horse class is especially worthy of mention and brought to society's center memories of California in past days. The competitors all wore the dress of their profession and silver adorned saddles and bridles made a brilliant contrast with the equipment in other events. Some of the best "cutting horses" on the range were numbered among the entrants, the first prize being won by Mr. Edwin Breen of King County on his grey gelding, *Rosco Goose*.

The most thrilling events were the Roman Riding, the Pyramid Races which held the spectators in suspense until the finish of the events. Probably the time made by these teams will never be equaled. The dash and daring displayed by the Presidio teams received generous praise, especially from the civilian spectators.

Probably the keenest competition was in the polo classes where many international ponies were numbered among the entrants. Such ponies as *Princess*, *Eayfala*, *Susie Miller*, *Chipperosa*, *Hope* and *Smoky* were shown for speed, handiness, manners and quality. The Polo Pony Championship, limited to the winners of first and second place in the Novice, Light Weight, Model, Ladies' and Heavy Polo classes was won by Lt. Devine's *Pleite* with Mr. Wigmore's *Smoky* receiving second honors.

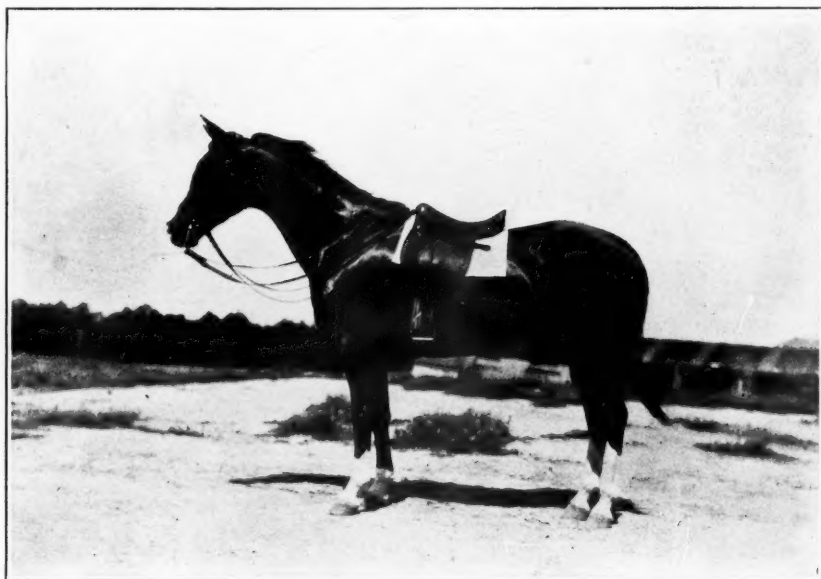
The three gaited hack class was one of the most popular of events. A number of lady riders competed. Practically all entries were clean bred and showed excellent quality and manners. The judges experienced considerable difficulty in picking the winners, the blue being awarded to Colonel H. J. Brees on *Lad*, second place going to Mr. L. Howard on *Ridgewood*.

The children pony class brought together the younger representatives from the Presidio, Del Monte and Carmel. The number of entries showed how popular this class was with the children. The horsemanship was excellent and their exhibition won generous praise from both civilian and military spectators.

The show was a success in all respects and so enthusiastically was it received that the Hotel Del Monte has decided to hold an annual horseshow for

the purpose of bringing together in friendly competition the best civilian and military thoroughbreds on the coast.

The judging in classes open to civilian and military competitors was ably handled by Mr. Carlton F. Burke, Mr. W. F. Dillingham, Mr. A. P. Perkins



**Lad, by Conde, Jr., Out of Hattie J., Winner in Road Hacks Class.
Owned by Colonel H. J. Brees**

and Mr. W. S. Tevis. To them is due much credit for the success of the horse-show.

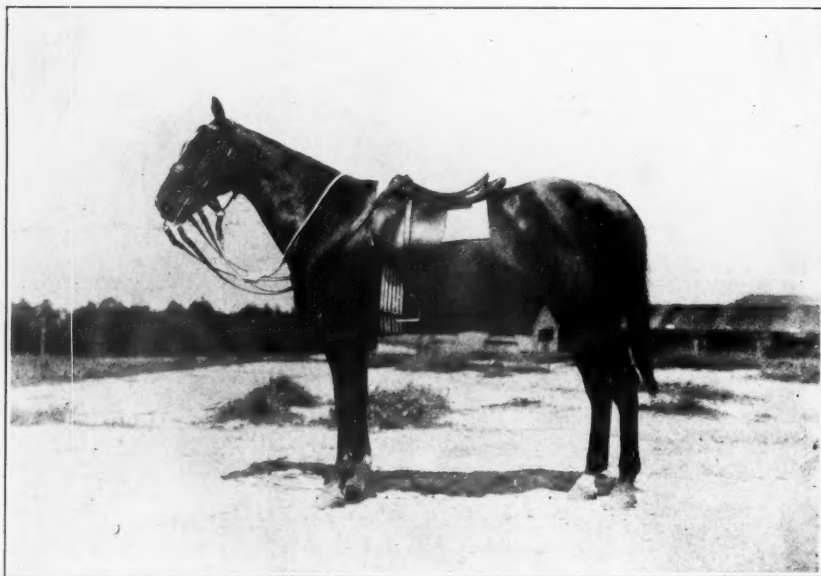
A beautiful collection of silver trophies were donated by the Hotel Del Monte for the winner of first place in the twenty-seven events, and ribbons were awarded to the winners of the first four places in each event. Mr. F. S. B. Morse, Mr. C. Stanley and Mr. G. D'Arcy rendered valuable assistance to the committee in keeping the show before the public and in obtaining suitable trophies for each event.

The Thirtieth Infantry sent a jumping team from the Presidio of San Francisco which contributed to the success of the show and made a most creditable performance in all events in which they competed.

Classes exhibited during the two days of the horse show and winner in each, follow:

Polo Ponies, Novice, *Princess*; Rider and Owner, Mr. Wigmore.

Jumper, 3 feet 6 inches, *Lancer*; Rider and Owner, Major Hazeltine.
 Road Hacks, *Lad*; Rider and Owner, Colonel Brees.
 Roman Riding, *U. S. Gov.*; Rider, Private Stanwood, Troop A, 11th Cavalry.
 Polo Ponies, Light Weight, *Smoky*; Rider and Owner, Mr. Wigmore.
 Jumpers, Ladies, *Bob*; Rider, Mrs. Miller; Owner, U. S. Gov.
 Best Turned Out Artillery Section, *Battery F, 76th Field Artillery*.
 Children's Ponies, Boys and Girls under 16, *Slapper*; Rider, Alice Laubach:



**Harangod Llangibby, Out of Emily Melton, Winner Open Hunter Class.
 Owned by Lt. M. A. Devine, Jr.**

Owner, Lt. Tye.
 Polo Ponies, Ladies', *San Oak*; Rider and Owner, Mrs. Wheeler.
 Hunters, Open, *Harangod*; Rider and Owner, Lt. Devine.
 Best Turned Out Enlisted Men's Mount, *U. S. Gov.*; Rider, Pvt. Mittes, Troop C,
 11th Cavalry.
 Jumpers, Touch and Out, *Kit*; Rider, Capt. Boyle; Owner, U. S. Gov.
 Polo Ponies, Heavy, *Hope*; Rider, Lt. Lipman; Owner, Hal Roach.
 Hunters, Handy, *Brownney*; Rider and Owner, Lt. King.
 Saddle Pairs, 3 Gaited, *Ridgewood, Santa Clara*; Riders, Miss Zabala, Mr. Howard;
 Owner, Mr. Howard.
 Polo Ponies, Model in Hand, *Susie Miller*; Rider and Owner, Mr. Spalding.
 Jumpers, 4 feet, *Brownney*; Rider and Owner, Lt. King.

Best Four Line Team and Escort Wagon; Driver, Pvt. Leshner, Service Troop, 11th Cavalry.



Pleite, Winner of Polo Pony Championship. Owned by Lt. M. A. Devine, Jr.

Pyramid Race, *Troop F, 11th Cavalry.*

California Stock Horses, *Rosco Goose*; Rider and Owner, Mr. Breen.

Jumpers, Enlisted Men's, *U. S. Gov.*; Rider, Corporal Mayes, Troop A, 11th Cavalry.

Polo Ponies, Champion, *Pleite*; Rider and Owner, Lt. Devine.

Jumping, Pairs, *U. S. Gov.*; Riders, Lt. Devine and Lt. Riffner; Owner, U. S. Gov.

R. O. T. C. HORSE SHOW

The Third Annual Reserve Officers Training Corps Horse Show of the Michigan State College was held at East Lansing, Michigan, on May 29-30, 1925. The entries in each of the twenty classes were of a high standard in quality and performance. All of the important Hunt and Riding Clubs of Michigan were represented.

The Show is now the largest in Michigan and the foremost College show in the country.

Among the service winners were Lt. Col. T. L. Sherburne, Cavalry, who took first place on *Big Mack* in the Officers' Chargers Class; Sergeant P. E. Workman, stable sergeant at the college, who took first in the open jumping sweepstakes, third in this class being taken by Captain William C. Chase, Cavalry, on *Winchester*.

New Books Reviewed

The Military Side of Japanese Life. By CAPTAIN M. D. KENNEDY, formerly of the Cameronians (Scottish Rifles). Houghton Mifflin Co., Boston and New York.
Reviewed by Colonel George H. Cameron

This book is not a treatise for the military student (as the author is careful to state) but contains a great deal of highly interesting matter concerning Japanese traits, traditions, customs and morale.

Essentially, it is the diary of a British infantryman who, by virtue of the recently expired Anglo-Japanese alliance, was privileged to serve three years in Japan as language officer. He spent about one year in acquiring sufficient familiarity with the tongue to permit his being attached to a Japanese unit; later, in 1920, he took the captains' six months' course at the Infantry School at Chiba and, finally, visited troop stations in the different islands of the empire and in Korea, Siberia, Manchuria and Shantung.

This mere list of opportunities should be enough to establish Captain Kennedy's qualifications to write on his subject but the reader soon perceives that he is quite a shrewd, if rather inexperienced, observer and between the lines it is likewise apparent that his disposition and tactful procedure made him so popular that everybody talked with him without restraint.

The book is not propaganda although the author believes that the Japanese, as a rule, are misunderstood and dwells upon this point at considerable length. In his conscientious efforts for the square deal, he sets forth the pros and cons painstakingly and with broad mind. Frequently he mars a good criticism by a hastily added: "This is not meant as a reflection, etc." Occasionally, however, he is not so guarded; one can almost hear him yawn as he sums up a novel native celebration with an: "All very interesting in its way."

The accounts of grand maneuvers are distinctly disappointing to the military reader. There is little except the towing around of attachés by their "bear leaders" to ceremonies and banquets.

By all odds, the most interesting feature discussed is the national *Seishin Kyoiku* (training in morale) which is begun upon mere children and is sedulously promoted by the government through methods based on the highest ideals. A natural doubt arises whether the system could be applied to another people, especially to our own.

The author's style, though somewhat immature, appeals by its genuine ring and its naiveté.

Principles of Equitation. By BARETTO DE SOUZA (COUNT DE SOUZA). Illustrated; E. P. Dutton & Co. New York, 1925. (Price, \$5.00.)

This work is an enlarged and revised edition of the author's *Elementary Equitation* with important new chapters and illustrations.

The various topics are taken up and discussed in the order and manner in which the training of a novice would be carried out.

The author begins with a discussion of the correct position of the rider, including arms, legs and hands. The thoroughness which characterizes the handling of this subject is evidenced by the fifteen requirements which are listed and discussed under this heading. The subject is analyzed from every point of view—comfort, safety, physiological, mechanical, efficiency. This same thoroughness appears throughout the book.

From the position in the saddle the author passes to the various steps in the education of a rider to include mounting and dismounting, handling of the reins,

the various gaits, use of the aids, etc. A special chapter is devoted to the side saddle.

This book goes into such detail as to be practically a self-instructor for the novice. It should be useful to the instructor on account of the wealth of detail and explanation given. It does not go into the subject of advanced equitation which is covered by another work by the same author.

One hundred and eleven illustrations and special drawings made under the direction of the author add greatly to the value of the book.

A Soldier's Memories—In Peace and War. By MAJOR-GENERAL SIR GEORGE YOUNGHUSBAND, K. C. M. E.; K. C. I. E.; F. R. G. S., etc. Illustrated. E. P. Dutton and Co., New York, 1925. (Price, \$6.00.)

The author of this work is a brother of the General Younghusband who led the British expedition to Lhasa. From the time he first entered the service, he managed to be on the spot whenever there was trouble.

After finishing at Sandhurst, he was sent to India where immediately after joining his regiment on the Northwestern frontier, he casually learned at lunch that at four o'clock that afternoon they were going to commence hostilities against the Amir of Afghanistan. A few days later he was fighting in the Khyber Pass. General Younghusband's account of his first battle is quite spirited, and includes a description of a Cavalry charge. As to Cavalry charges in general, he has this to say:

"A Cavalry charge is a Cavalry charge, and there is nothing on earth to equal it. Bayonet charges are all very well in their way, and artillery tornadoes are most inspiring, especially if it is our own artillery shooting. But the whirlwind charge of Cavalry lifts the soldier's soul above all things."

This was the satisfactory beginning of a career which included the Chitral Campaign, the Egyptian Campaign, the Burmese War and the Boer War. In the midst of this busy life he found time to take a trip to the Philippines, arriving at Manila in time to hear from Admiral Dewey, a few hours after it occurred, the full particulars of the "Manila Bay Incident" with the German Fleet.

In passing, he makes an interesting statement to the effect that as a matter of history Manila and the Philippine Islands, probably according to the strict letter of the law, still belong to Great Britain, for at the general settling-up after the Napoleonic Wars, Great Britain sold the Philippine Islands to Spain for some small sum of money—£2,500,000 it is said—and that sum has never been paid.

The book does not pretend to be an historical narrative, but as the title implies—a book of reminiscences. It does, however, throw many interesting side-lights on the campaigns in which the author participated. A vein of humor which runs throughout enlivens the book greatly. Interesting anecdotes of King Edward VII, Lord Roberts, Lord Kitchener and other notables add greatly to the interest of the work. A more entertaining book of its kind will be hard to find. It has all the fascination of a work of fiction with the added value of being a narrative of facts.

Army Instruction and Study. U. S. Infantry Association, Washington, D. C. (Price, \$.50.)

In this well thought out and logical discourse, the author analyses in an original and convincing manner from the standpoint of an instructor, the process of instruction under the four heads of preparation, presentation, application and testing. In his chapter on personality he rightly emphasizes the importance of this quality in an instructor.

In his discussion of books—How to Judge and How to Use Them—Col. O. L. Spaulding, F. A., deals in a very interesting manner with the evaluation of sources in historical research work.

Field Artillery Manual. Vol. I. By 1ST LIEUTENANT ARTHUR R. WILSON, F. A. George Banta Publishing Co., Menasha, Wis. (Price, \$3.50, postpaid.)

This volume includes all the fundamentals of military training and basic subjects of Field Artillery that are taught in the first two years of the R. O. T. C., presented in a form that will hold the attentive interest of the student and encourage his endeavors. Full advantage has been taken of the fact that the book will be used by university men who have the advantages of higher education. Included are many interesting references of educational value in addition to the purely technical and tactical subjects of Field Artillery. This will bring home to the student the fact that the history of his Country and its military history are inseparable and that the technical subjects of Field Artillery are in reality part of the university curriculum. Not only does the book contain all of the essential Training Regulations, but much that is not in the Training Regulations and that can be obtained only from a text.

Musical Rifle Drill. By COLONEL E. L. BUTTS, U. S. Army. Book Department, The Quartermaster Association. (Price, \$.35, postpaid.)

This pamphlet is adapted from "*Manual of Physical Drill*," by the same author, which has been used in the Army for about 30 years. It is a complete musical rifle drill arranged in four sets of five exercises each, combining in a pleasing whole both strenuous and graceful movements, and bringing into play all muscles of the body.



HORSE STILL NECESSARY FOR DRAFT PURPOSES

At the annual meeting of the Horse Association of America held at Chicago, Illinois, J. G. Robertson, Live Stock Commissioner for the Province of Saskatchewan, Canada, made a very interesting address emphasizing the fact that horses are cheaper in all kinds of field work and have superseded almost entirely such tractors as were used between 1914 and 1920 in field work in Canada. He cited exact cost figures showing that where the cost of plowing with horses was \$100 the cost with steam tractors was \$150 and the cost of plowing with gas tractors was \$200 for a given area of land or, in other words, the steam tractor cost fifty per cent and the gas tractor one hundred per cent more than it would cost to do the work with horses. He stated that a good many tractors were being sold in Northwestern Canada, but were being used almost exclusively for belt power.

Foreign Military Journals

The Cavalry Journal (British) April, 1925.

Major H. V. S. Charrington, 12th Royal Lancers in "*German Cavalry in the Opening Stages of the Great War*" holds the view that in the campaigns of 1914 it was in the employment of the Cavalry more than in any other respect that the German Higher Command failed to make the most of their opportunities. After explaining the composition, disposition and direction of the German Cavalry the author discusses the operations of the 1st and 2nd Cavalry Corps in August, 1914. He concludes that the poor results must be attributed almost entirely to misdirection by the Higher Command. As examples, the author cites among others: the Cavalry Corps were distributed along the front without due regard to the country they were to operate over or the tasks expected of them; the higher command made up its mind where the B. E. F. would be found and left large areas of country completely unreconnoitred; the corps were constantly being transferred from one higher formation to another, thus getting no constant direction and no proper periods of rest.

In "*The Decisive Battles of Alexander the Great*" by Col. J. F. C. Fuller, D. S. O., it is stated that of great battles, Alexander the Great fought only four, and in each of these the decisive stroke was delivered by his Cavalry. In this installment Alexander's tactics at the Battle of the Granicus and the Battle of Issus are discussed in detail. A number of sketches add greatly to the interest and value of the article.

In "*Cavalry and Cyclists in Co-operation*" Brigadier General A. G. Seymour, D. S. O., M. V. O., discusses the subject which had received more attention from continental armies than in Great Britain and the United States. The article is based upon the writer's experience, during the war, with the VI Corps mounted troops consisting of one yeomanry regiment, one cyclist battalion and one machine gun battery of six guns on side cars. After enumerating the limitations and capabilities of cyclists the author discusses their employment with cavalry and concludes that cavalry with its present great fire power backed up by a force of whippet tanks and well officered cyclists should be able to move with rapidity and bring such a volume of fire to bear, as to enable it not only to surprise the enemy but to accomplish what it has often been unable to do in the past—and that is, to hold on to its gains.

Journal of the United Service Institution of India April, 1925.

In "*Cavalry in Mobile Warfare*", the author, Lt. Col. C. B. Dashwood Strettell, Commandant of the 11th Prince Albert Victor's Own Cavalry, F. F., deplors the fact that there is considerable ignorance among officers of other branches of the service of the capabilities of Cavalry. To this he attributes the lack of knowledge of how to handle the arm. And enumerating some reasons for this ignorance the author mentions the devoted manner in which the British Cavalry covered the retreat from Mons as an example of what cavalry can do in a war of manoeuvre in a highly civilized area. On the other hand he says the Germans must have regretted the day when they abolished their Cavalry in France. In his discussion of the subject, Colonel Strettell describes the action at El Mughar, the Battle of Shargat and the capture of Hadranyeh Bluff, with the details of which all cavalymen are familiar.

"*Cavalry Versus Armoured Cars*" by Major C. A. M. Howard, 13th D. C. O. Lancers, covers some of the impressions from the recent Eastern Command Manoeuvres at which the author was an umpire. In these manoeuvres the armoured cars appear to have neutralized the cavalry. In one case where the advanced Khaki Cavalry literally walked into the armoured cars concealed in a village, one interesting reason for the surprise and consequent debacle was given as follows: "The surprise effected by a new

and unfamiliar arm, which may be best summarized in the words of an Indian officer of the Khaki cavalry, 'I had never seen an armoured car, I had never even heard of one. As a matter of fact I thought they were water carts!' I may add that the above is the true and unexpurgated version of this story as delivered in my hearing. I mention this as I have heard several variations, including the one where the Indian officer went up to an armoured car and asked for a drink!"

Major Howard believes that in order to neutralize the armoured car by offensive action the car should be provided with an anti-tank weapon or projectile and suggests light anti-tank gun (pack). In regard to this he adds: "I can hear groans from the unfortunate cavalrymen, already bristling with every known form of weapon; but war is an offensive business, and the unforgiveable sin is passivity, which besides being futile and ridiculous, is highly demoralizing."

Journal of the Royal United Service Institution (British) May, 1925.

An Outline of the Rumanian Campaign, 1916-1918, by Major General W. M. St. G. Kirke, C. B., C. M. G., D. S. O., p. s. c., it is concluded in this number and covers the operations from the beginning of November, 1916, to the capture of Bucharest early in December. A decisive feature of the campaign was the capture on December 1st by the Germans of a car containing two Rumanian Staff Officers bearing an order from the First Rumanian Army Headquarters to one of its divisions. This order gave a complete picture of the Rumanian plan and to its capture has been attributed the Rumanian failure. The influence of the German cavalry divisions on the favorable outcome of the campaign is manifest.

The Situation in the Pacific, a lecture by Major K. B. Ferguson, R. G. A. (Retired) gives an interesting analysis on the subject from the point of view of each of the powers—Japan, the United States, China, and the British Empire. The lecturer holds that the broad line of cleavage in the Pacific is racial, and not national, Japan belonging to Asia and the inhabitants of America to Europe. He believes that if Japan were to fight Canada or Australia for the right of immigration, the United States would join with the Dominions, and vice versa. In conclusion, Major Ferguson says: "It appears to me to be inevitable that a conflict should occur some day in the Pacific, but it may not take the obvious form of a fight between two nations like Japan and the United States. The leaders of Japan are too shrewd to take on such a colossal fight with their present resources, and the United States are not likely to initiate such a war. It is more likely to be a struggle between East and West; between two civilizations, Oriental and Occidental; between their idea of Contentment and our idea of Progress. A struggle of that kind is not to be settled by a war. We have the example of the last war to prove that: it has settled nothing. The conflict between France and Germany is as bitter as ever; so is the so-called conflict between Capital and Labour; while a new form of plague has arisen, Bolshevism, the final effect of which no man can foretell.

Cavaleristisch Tijdschrift (Netherlands) March, 1925.

Light Troops of the Division When the Flank is Threatened, by W. The light brigade may be engaged in reconnaissance ahead of the division, so that when the flank is threatened, the divisional cavalry has to take action.

In this case the ground to be covered by the divisional cavalry is greater than usual. Both reconnaissance and screening must be carried on.

The small detachments sent out must be able to send back reports quickly (motor cyclists).

It will probably be impossible for the cyclist detachments which patrol the main highways to determine just what line the enemy's cavalry has reached and what its

strength is. The air service should be asked to provide this information. Both the air service and the cavalry units should know what roads are to be watched, when and where messages are to be dropped, etc.

The commander of the cavalry must work out a schedule showing the times at which the different detachments must reach certain points if they are to perform their work effectively.

Driving Out the Russian Ninth Cavalry Division from Zalocze on August 11, 1914, by Major General Berndt. The Austro-Hungarian 8th Cavalry Division consisted of two cavalry brigades of two regiments each and one battalion of horse artillery. All detachments along the border near Tarnopol were also placed under its orders: one infantry regiment, the frontier guards and the Landsturm units guarding bridges, etc.

As soon as war was declared (August 6), small detachments of Russian cavalry, mostly Cossacks, began to cross the border, burn houses and steal cattle, but always retreated before any Austro-Hungarian force that appeared.

Late on August 9 the commander of the 8th Cavalry Division received a report that a strong force of the enemy's cavalry, with artillery, had entered Zalocze. Preparations were at once begun to drive out the enemy. A small detachment of infantry had been compelled to retreat before him.

The 8th Cavalry Division began to move at 3:15 a. m. and came upon the enemy early in the evening. The cavalry units met with stubborn resistance at some points and dismounted to fight on foot, but the artillery, firing from heights, soon silenced the Russian guns. Fighting gradually slackened as darkness fell. After midnight the Russians evacuated the town and blew up the bridges. They had been taken by surprise and suffered heavy losses.

The Austrians had five men wounded and three captured. They returned to Tarnopol the next day, taking along twenty Russians who had been left behind when the bridges at Zalocze were blown up. In 26 hours the Austrians had covered 76 kilometers and inflicted severe losses on a much stronger foe.

Moving Backward, by D. For a normal horse, it is no harder to move backward than to move to the side. What is the reason that so many riders have trouble in getting their horses to back?

This is largely a matter of psychology. Because the horse does not understand just what is wanted when the rider tries to get him to back, he does the wrong thing.

If the rider will get the horse to raise one foot in the air, and will then shift his weight in the direction in which he wishes the horse to put his foot down, the horse will move in the desired direction.

If the horse does not at once understand what is wanted, the rider dismounts and has the horse lift one foot. As soon as this is done, he pulls backward gently on the reins. By praising the horse whenever he makes the correct movement, he can soon be taught to move backward properly.

When in the saddle, great care must be taken in the use of the legs and the reins. The writer believes that much difficulty is caused by confusing the horse.

The horse should never be forced to move backward or to the side, but induced to do so.

Revue de Cavalerie (France) March-April, 1925

Reviewed by Lieutenant Frank L. Carr, Cavalry

In *The Pursuit of 1806* by Colonel Audbert, the author brings out that Napoleon, in exploiting his successes of 1806, gave the enemy no time for rest or re-organization after a defeat. His pursuit was prompt, with his forces in order, and with combined arms. Some of his expressions on the subject follow: "No rest until the last man of

the enemy has been seen." "Nothing has been done if there remains anything to do." The author is of the opinion that promptness is at the present time most important.

The Cavalry in Morocco, by Commandant Dauphinot, deals with the operations of the French in Morocco. During the operations of 1923 the cavalry was divided into groups of one and two platoons. These groups were usually assigned to a Battalion of some other arm and given missions as advance, flank and rear guards, as reconnaissance groups, as guards to convoys, etc. Each element of cavalry was under the command of the group to which attached. During the campaign of six months the wonderful endurance of the Arab horse was again demonstrated. The country was mountainous and wooded in certain regions. This gave much importance to the role of the cavalry in reconnaissance, liaison, and in occupying positions that were favorable for the other arms. At the end of the campaign the morale of the men was high and the horses in good condition.

The Dismounted Battalions of the 10th Brigade of Dragoons by Lieutenant Penicaut emphasizes the adaptability of cavalry. On many occasions during the last war the cavalry showed its aptitude to fight under any circumstances and with any sort of arms. In April, and again in July, 1918, a Battalion of the 10th Brigade of Dragoons made forced marches and with unfamiliar material checked an enemy attack, made counter attacks, and held the enemy until re-enforcements could arrive.

Employment of Light Machine Guns in the German Cavalry by Lieutenant X is an interesting discussion of the subject. By the terms of the Treaty of Versailles the German cavalry is allowed no light machine guns, and only four heavy machine guns per regiment. However, in case of mobilization, each troop would have six light machine guns. In going into combat, the heavy machine guns are put into position first, and under their protection the light machine guns are disposed. It is principally by the supporting fire of the latter that the troop makes its attack.

Reviews by Major Harold Thompson, Cavalry

Memorial de Caballeria (Spanish) February, 1925.

The continued article on the *Spanish and French Cavalry in Morocco* herein appears.

The inefficiency shown by the Moorish cavalry confirms the fact that no single Arm is capable of success without the action of the other Arms. This has been demonstrated in a number of occasions in both zones, and in some of these actions involving French and Spanish cavalry, the laurels of triumph have been obscured in part by the heavy losses incurred.

A digression follows in that a brief statement is made relative to the evolution that cavalry has gone through to the present time, the idea being to emphasize the point that cavalry, in the Protectorate, must be supported by long range weapons: rifles, machine guns and light artillery. In addition the co-operation between the Air Service and Cavalry is also stressed.

The phases of action that Aviation can not well perform are not overlooked, positive and negative information particularly. The difficulties of obtaining this even by Cavalry patrols are not underestimated, particularly when the broken terrain of the Riff country is considered and the nomadic habits of certain tribes. Under such conditions, and these are continually being met with, the airplane cannot take over the missions of the Cavalry. The number of low-flying reconnaissance planes shot down by rifle and machine gun fire during these past two years is significant. It would seem that a closer co-operation between the Cavalry units engaged, and the Air Service, would have lessened this number. Such, at least, is the inference.

The article further treats of the best form of combat to employ, seeing that generally the tribesmen will fight dismounted. The value of mounted action, including

the charge is not underweighed, but as is stated, it will be unusual, in fact, will occur very infrequently.

As both French and Spanish Cavalry units have had much experience in the field against the Moors, the above is meant to be obvious. Since the captain has seen much service in the Spanish protectorate with the Cavalry columns he is under no illusions as to the real value of the mounted charge, "largely moral," he says.

Reference appears concerning the well-known Cavalry charges at Taxdir, Alcazar and Tenzin, where the Spanish mounted charges were very successful. As the writer refers so frequently to the terrain in the Riff and contiguous territory, a few words are added here in explanation thereof. Deep hollows and gorges are numerous even in the seeming level country, and the tribesman, without rules and science, instinctively chooses obstacles for defensive purposes, always avoiding the plain country where possible. He thus seeks the defensive, the paralysis of the troop movements by fire, falling back if flanked or on too near approach. Much practice of mounted evolutions on this kind of terrain, will, the Captain believes, teach the young officer the futility of the mounted charge on such ground and against such enemy.

(To be continued)

The first installment of an article by Colonel Fermoso, head of the Military Remount Association (Cavalry) entitled *Racing By Three Quarter and Half Bred Horses* begins in this number.

Stimulated by the government's numerous prizes for races by entries of three quarter and half bred horses, the Remount Association, through the large reservations at Cordoba and Jerez proposes to enter the lists, not only for the purpose of winning entries, but to determine by trial the qualities of these types of animals, now being bred and raised in numbers at the reservations mentioned.

It is interesting to note that in this effort, the Arabs and Anglo-Arabs are primarily concerned. The ultimate objective seems to be to determine the animals who by their staying power and other qualities will be retained for further breeding purposes. Heretofore only thoroughbred horse racing has been officially recognized.

This number's editorial devotes a few lines to French Cavalry forces in that protectorate. Up to February, 1925, this included:

One—four squadron regiment—Chasseurs.

Two—four squadron regiment—Algerien spahis.

One—eight squadron regiment—Moorish spahis.

One squadron of machine guns and infantry cannon, a total of about five thousand men.

Continuing, Captain Bossert refers to the employment of this cavalry, principal and secondary, in reducing the high mountain country between Fez, Toza and the Muluija river (western boundary between the Spanish protectorate and Algeria).

Forces employed consisted of three mixed columns of eight, five and nine battalions, eight, five and five batteries and four, two and four squadrons, respectively. The operations lasted seven months with twenty-four important combats necessary to drive the rebel tribesmen out of the area. In effect, this was done by closing the avenues of approach, the vallies, and occupying important high ground.

The Cavalry mentioned, plus independent squadrons, participated in all actions, performing all the functions of cavalry, notwithstanding their heavy packs, the inclement weather and the difficulties of the terrain.

One is impressed, in the service of security, by the action of the cavalry marching at night to secure points of tactical value, before the following dawn attack.

The infantryman's morale appears to be greatly raised, knowing that the burnoused-rigged cavalryman was in the advance and well forward. At first this cavalry forward

line consisted of very small units, later practise dwells on the value of stronger units, two, three and four squadrons performing this function.

The usual formation was, with these larger units, to have a platoon as the point, the remainder of the squadron as the advance party, a squadron as support, one in reserve, and another well echeloned to both flanks.

Advancing to the assault (maneuvering force) by successive lines, aided by flank-fire of the automatic arms was frequent and invariably successful. Much attention appears to have been devoted to this phase of action.

An unusual feature in withdrawal from action is that of mounted rifle fire. This seems to have been brought about by terrain difficulties, the audacity of the tribesmen in pushing in on the flanks and the necessity of giving more protection to the slower moving infantryman. The general scheme was to have the rearmost unit, mounted in a long line of foragers, withdraw, firing mounted, while the platoons echeloned rapidly to the rear to support the deployed mounted line from points of vantage. Many charges, under such conditions took place, successful frequently, when the units were small.

The losses of the Cavalry squadrons mentioned during this period were ten per cent among the officers and half that among rank and file.

In conclusion the captain believes that these minor actions were excellent for developing the initiative among the lieutenants and captains of the arm as well as for the men. The French officer pays a high tribute to the native Spanish Cavalry in the Protectorate, its training and élan.

Memorial de Caballeria (Spanish) April, 1925.

The article, *Spanish and French Cavalry in Morocco*, continues in this number, emphasizing among other services that of reconnaissance. The author considers that the precepts touching this subject are fully covered in the Spanish Cavalry regulations, and that the principles taught are sound. The phase discussed also treats of intelligence, particularly in the combat zone.

Among the civilized powers in Europe, information, military and economic of the neighboring countries has been carried to a high degree of perfection. On the other hand, in both zones of the protectorate, different conditions prevail. It is stated here that geographic data is incomplete and confused, particularly that of the territory occupied by the rebel tribesmen. As the mobile columns have penetrated in hostile areas, the army topographers have followed up, but much appears lacking. The airplane maps have helped somewhat but weather conditions in the Atlas have interfered greatly with this work. Then, too, the nomadic habits of many tribes have been an obstacle to certain phases of such work. As a consequence the High Command has constantly needed good maps for all operations. Hence reconnaissance by the troops, and particularly by the Cavalry, has been and will continue to be most important duty.

In warfare against such a primitive and warlike people as the Riff tribesmen, reconnaissance embraces a wide variety of expedients. Interesting statements are made explaining fire and smoke signals used by the Moors and how they vary in the different tribal limits. Retreats or retirement from action frequently mean nothing to the tribesmen, generally a probable move to a new objective easy enough to do when they have no need of the auxiliary services. Hence the difficulty of movement of the punitive columns and the greater duties and tasks thrown upon the reconnaissance detachments.

Again the enemy is never grouped tactically, neither are the hostile elements necessarily placed in position much before an anticipated action. The Harkas or groups of formed tribesmen under one or more leaders arrive and go at caprice, to a large extent. Under such conditions information, even if obtained from various sources, has

to be most carefully sifted and weighed, and often proves worthless. On the other hand the tribesmen seem to know of our movements and concentrations and frequently make skillful use of this information. In brief then, the basis of success against the Moors would appear to be a reconnaissance of the ground. And in this respect the author of the article believes that when an operation is contemplated, the terrain throughout the area in question, if possible, should be thoroughly reconnoitered days or weeks in advance. The good results obtained by this method, both by the Spaniards and French is mentioned.

Foraging cavalry parties have been successfully employed to gain information, as well as in their normal function. It is noticeable that the number of troops mentioned has been small, not exceeding fifty. This method the Spaniards successfully utilized in the region southeast along the Muluya river (boundary between the eastern Spanish Zone and Algeria) where the high mesas to the north and northwest were thoroughly reconnoitered and this in semi-hostile territory. Effort was made to avoid conflict and succeeded.

Another paper on *Races for Three Quarter and Half Bred Horses*, by Colonel Fermoso is presented in this April number. With more or less detail, the writer presents his views as to the actual conditions existing at the Government Breeding Farms and Remount Stations, particularly those in Cordoba province and in Jerez.

There is a firm belief in the Anglo-Arab and the Anglo-Arab-Spanish breed, as the type best produced under conditions of climate, soil and food products. In view of the mass of data presented, including statistics and figures from former years, and the conclusions drawn from the results as represented by the animals now in service, Colonel Fermoso suggests that all stallions now at stud, at the stations mentioned, with any trace of unknown breeding, and also those of Orloff and Hackney lineage be excluded from the breeding tests proposed.

Memorial de Caballeria (Spanish) March, 1925.

Colonel Fermoso, Chief of the Army Remount Service, continued from the preceding number his article on *Races for Three Quarter and Half Bred Horses*.

Beginning this phase of the article by stating that the only thoroughbred sires considered worthy of reproducing are those that have proved themselves to have the desirable qualities, by racing, the author presents a mass of detail from English and French sources, also from our own, to emphasize the point in question.

Knowing the strong feeling for the Arab, and the predilection for conformation over other qualities, he warns of this sentiment, particularly in the selection of stallions. That the aptitudes of the young stallions, can only be shown by proofs demonstrated in the trial races is the firm belief of the writer, and should determine, in turn, whether the animal should be retained for breeding purposes.

The author then discusses the feeding, care, and training of the colts up to include their third year.

Other foreign military journals received:

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| <i>Canadian Defence Quarterly.</i> | <i>La Cooperazione delle Armi</i> (Italy). |
| <i>Revista Militar</i> (Argentina). | <i>Przeglad. Wojskowy</i> (Poland). |
| <i>Revue Militaire Generale</i> (France). | <i>Militar-Wochenblatt</i> (Germany). |
| <i>The Royal Engineers Journal</i> (Great Britain). | |
| <i>Revista del Ejercito y de el Marina</i> (Mexico). | |
| <i>Boletin del Centro Naval</i> (Argentina). | |
| <i>Bulletin Belge deis Sciences Militaires</i> (Belgium). | |
| <i>Bellona Miesiecznik Wojskowy</i> (Poland). | |

Polo

SIXTH CAVALRY

Since March 27th (opening game this season) polo has attracted a great deal of interest at Fort Oglethorpe and vicinity. About March 1st, the ponies were returned to stables for conditioning after having spent three months in pasture. These three months had decidedly improved both their mental and physical condition and after about three weeks work they were ready to re-enter the game.

On April 13 the team entrained for Fort Benning, Georgia, to play two games with the Benning Post Team. The first game resulted in a victory for the Sixth with a score of fourteen to zero, but was followed by a defeat in the second game by a score of eight to seven. Following are the "Lineups."

CAMP BENNING		FORT OGLETHORPE	
Lieut. Elkins	No. 1.....	Lieut. Dewey	
Lieut. Roxbury	No. 2.....	Major Hardy	
Capt. McClure	No. 3.....	Lieut. Donaldson	
Lieut. French	Back.....	Capt. Lawrence	
Capt. Gammon	Sub.....	Lieut. Ladue	

During the second game both team captains were forced to retire from the play due to injuries received from falls. Major Hardy suffered a bad fracture of the left foot while Lieutenant French received a broken shoulder.

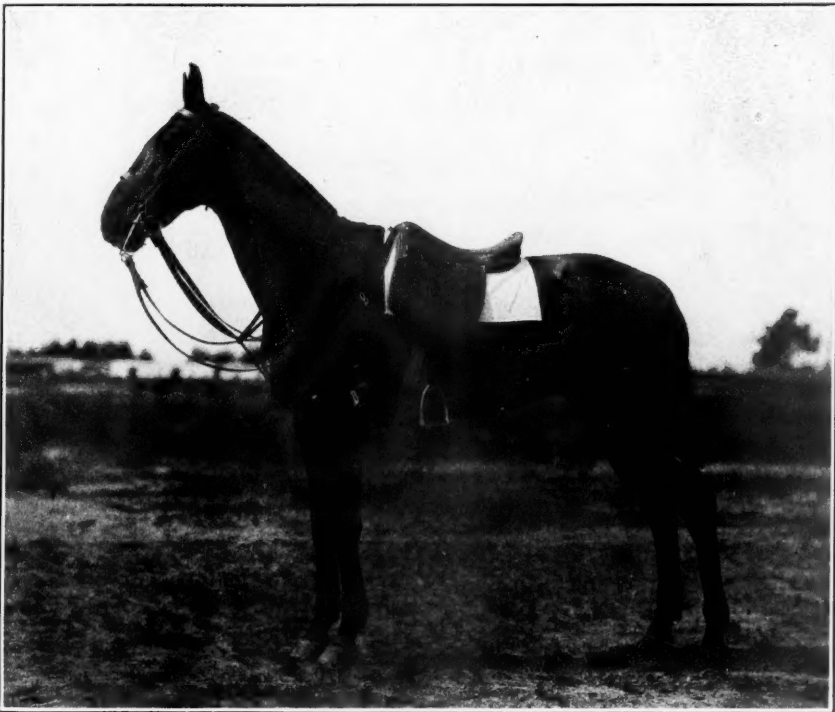
The Fourth Corps Area Championship and the Southern Circuit Tournaments were held at Fort Oglethorpe during the period May 10th to May 17th. Fort Bragg, Fort Benning and Fort Oglethorpe were the only teams entered. It was agreed that both tournaments would be decided by one series of games. The first game, played between Fort Bragg and Fort Oglethorpe on May 10th was won by the latter with a score of eleven to seven. This was a closely contested game and up to the seventh chukker the odds appeared in favor of Fort Bragg; the Fort Oglethorpe team however, rallied in the seventh period making three goals in rapid succession and obtained a lead which Fort Bragg was unable to overcome. Fort Bragg then defeated Fort Benning by a score of thirteen to seven on May 13th. This game was played on a heavy field and both teams were handicapped in their play. The final game deciding the winner of both tournaments was played between Fort Benning and Fort Oglethorpe on May 17th. This game created great interest due to the fact that Fort Oglethorpe was required to give a handicap of three goals (Southern Circuit Tournament) to a team that had defeated her on the flat a few weeks previous. However, the handicap applied only to the Southern Circuit Tournament. The first chukker ended with the score Benning four to Oglethorpe zero, the former having scored shortly after the ball was thrown in. As the game progressed Oglethorpe steadily climbed until the end of the first half at which time the tallies were chalked at six to six. Beginning the second half both teams lined up for the throw in, each determined to break the tie which however, remained until the sixth period when Benning scored two goals making the score eight to six in their favor. During a pouring rain which began about the middle of the sixth period and lasted the remainder of the game, Oglethorpe tied the score in the seventh chukker and made the winning goal in the eighth. The game ending with a score of nine to eight in favor of Fort Oglethorpe. This victory won for the 6th Cavalry the right to participate in the Inter-Circuit Tournament in Philadelphia in September and also the championship of the Fourth Corps Area.

Immediately after the game General E. B. Winans awarded the trophies to the victors before a large audience who had refused to be discouraged and driven homeward on account of rain.

LINE-UPS

<i>Fort Bragg</i>	<i>Camp Benning</i>	<i>Fort Oglethorpe</i>
No. 1—Lt. Williams	Lt. Elkins	Lt. Watson
No. 2—Lt. Gross	Lt. Roxbury	Lt. Donaldson
No. 3—Lt. Baker	Capt. McClure	Capt. Lawrence
No. 4—Lt. Trousdale	Capt. Gammon	Lt. Dewey

With the hopes of making a creditable showing in the Inter-Circuit Tournament to be held at Philadelphia, we are devoting every effort toward developing our team.

**A POLO VETERAN**

Nifty, breeding unknown, a government mount, assigned to the Eleventh Cavalry, and whose likeness appears above, is in a class by himself. The records show that he was purchased in 1902 as a four year old, from which it appears that he is twenty-seven years of age at this time. Notwithstanding his advanced age he is a first string polo pony and was played two periods in each game in which the Eleventh Cavalry team participated during the Del Monte Polo Tournament of 1925.

SPRING TOURNAMENT FORT LEAVENWORTH

The Spring Polo Tournament at Fort Leavenworth, Kansas, was held April 11th to 21st, with the Wakonda Country Club, the Leavenworth Blues and the Leavenworth Reds participating. It was won by the Leavenworth Reds. The line-ups were as follows:

<i>Wakonda Country Club</i>	<i>Leavenworth Blues</i>	<i>Leavenworth Reds</i>
No. 1. J. Johnson	No. 1. Major J. Devers	No. 1. Major C. P. Chandler
2. J. W. Hubbell	2. Captain J. C. Short	2. Capt. C. A. Wilkinson
3. F. W. Hubbell	3. Major H. J. M. Smith	3. Major I. P. Swift
4. A. Meadows	4. Major J. G. Quekemeyer	4. Major K. C. Greenwald
	Subs., Lt. Col. Clarence Lininger	
	Major S. W. Winfree	

The results of the games were as follows:

April 11th Wakonda Country Club won from Leavenworth Blues, 13 to 6, 5 goals being by handicap.

April 12th, Leavenworth Reds won from Wakonda Country Club, by score of 11 to 8, the latter receiving 4 goals by handicap.

April 14th, Leavenworth Blues defeated Leavenworth Reds on flat, by score of 6 to 5.

April 18th, Wakonda Country Club defeated Leavenworth Blues 13 to 12, 5 goals being received by handicap.

April 19th, Leavenworth Reds defeated the Wakonda Country Club, 13 to 11, the latter receiving 3 by handicap.

April 21st, Leavenworth Reds defeated the Leavenworth Blues, 13 to 2 on the flat.

TENTH CAVALRY

The 10th Cavalry polo team, consisting of 2nd Lieut. B. G. Thayer No. 1, 1st Lieut. John H. Healy No. 2, Captain James B. Taylor No. 3, and 2nd Lieut. William S. Biddle No. 4, with twenty-two ponies and eight grooms, left Fort Huachuca for the Midwick Country Club at Los Angeles on January 31st. They stayed at the Midwick Club two weeks. During their stay they played three games, losing the first two and barely winning the third by breaking a tie after the bell in the eighth period. This was the first experience on turf for the ponies and they were not working at all smoothly. None of the players had been on turf for more than a year and all of them had difficulty in finding just how far it was to the ground. The players were put up at the club. Every possible courtesy and accommodation were extended to them.

On February 17th the team moved to the Coronado Country Club at Coronado. Prior to the opening of the Tournament they played two games and won them both. The Mid-winter Tournament opened with the play for the Jessup Challenge Trophy, a six-goal handicap event.

The first game was between San Mateo and the 10th Cavalry, and was won by the 10th Cavalry with a score of 12 goals to 8, one goal having been received by handicap.

In the semi-finals, the 10th Cavalry met the Midwick Freebooters, and won by a score of 9 goals to 3, on the flat.

In the finals the 10th Cavalry met the Midwick Tigers, winning by a score of 14 goals to 7, 2 being received by handicap.

In the Eighth-Goal Event, under handicap, the 10th Cavalry lost the first game to the Coronado Country Club team, in nine periods, by a score of 10 to 11, 3 goals being received by handicap.

In the first round of the Pacific Coast Junior Championship, played "on the flat" for teams of 12 goals or under, the Coronado Country Club forfeited to the 10th Cavalry. Santa Barbara defeated the 10th Cavalry in the semi-finals by a score of 6 to 5.

Arrangements for the entire trip were made through Mr. Carleton F. Burke, of Los Angeles. Mr. Burke took a personal interest in the team; and throughout its stay on the Coast, did all he was able, with helpful advice and criticisms and with splendid thoughtfulness, to improve its play and to make its visit pleasant. The hospitality and advice extended by Mr. J. A. Wigmore also went far toward making the players stay enjoyable and toward improving their game.

The impression made by the team during its visit is evidenced by the following letters:

Colonel J. C. Rhea,
Fort Huachuca, Arizona.
Edison Building, Los Angeles, Calif.
March 24th, 1925.

My dear Sir:

So many reports have reached me as to the splendid horsemanship and fine sportsmanship, both on the polo field and off it, displayed by the 10th Cavalry Polo Team, that I feel it is only right that I should pass these reports on to their Commanding Officer.

There is too little contact between the Army and civilian life; but polo is affording an opportunity for officers to come closely in touch with civilian life, and in a way that makes a fine impression.

Yours faithfully,

(Sgd.) JOHN B. MILLER.
Chairman, Pacific Coast Sub-Committee.
March 23rd, 1925.

Colonel J. C. Rhea,
Fort Huachuca, Arizona.
My dear Colonel Rhea:

I wish to thank you for your letter of March 15th, but particularly wish to express to you the appreciation of the polo players and those interested in polo at the Midwick Club for your co-operation and courtesy in allowing the 10th Cavalry Polo Team to visit us.

We were all greatly pleased at the showing that they made and in the way that they improved in every one of their games. The spirit of sportsmanship displayed by them, both on and off the polo field, was of the very best, and I can assure you that their victories were very popular ones.

We are already counting on another visit from your team next winter, and trust that nothing will come up that will interfere with it; and I only hope at that time you will find it possible to come yourself, at least for a short time. I am,

Very sincerely yours,

(Sgd.) CARLETON F. BURKE.

HEADQUARTERS ROCKWELL AIR INTERMEDIATE DEPOT

Office of the Post Commander
Rockwell Field, Coronado, California

Colonel J. C. Rhea,
10th Cavalry,
Fort Huachuca, Arizona.
April 10, 1925.

My dear Colonel Rhea:

Your letter of April 1, 1925, has been received and its contents appreciated very much.

I cannot help but comment upon the excellent conduct of your officers during

their stay at this command. Their personality gained for them many friends at Rockwell Field and we are looking forward to their possible participation in other Polo Tournaments next year, and at this time will extend to them the privilege of using any facilities we might have to make them comfortable during their stay.

Please remember us to the aforementioned officers and assuring you that we are always delighted to have visitors take advantage of any facilities we may have, I beg to remain

Sincerely,

HARRY GRAHAM,
Lieut. Colonel, A. S.



The American Army International Team

THE CAVALRY SCHOOL

Three polo tournaments, handicap, consolation and open, were held from May 24th to June 7th. The Cavalry School entered five teams, the Black and Gold, the Reds, the Blues, the Special Advanced Equitation Class and the Second Cavalry. Visiting teams were the Wakonda Club from Des Moines, the 7th Corps Area from Fort Omaha, a combined military and civilian team from Fort Reno and Wichita, the 14th Cavalry from Fort Des Moines and the 4th Cavalry from Fort D. A. Russell. Some fast and very interesting polo was played.

In the first round of the handicap tournament, the Wakondas defeated the

Cavalry School Blues, the 7th Corps Area defeated Fort Reno-Wichita by one goal, the Cavalry School Black and Gold defeated the Second Cavalry and the 14th Cavalry defeated the 4th Cavalry. In the second round, the Wakondas defeated the 7th Corps Area and the Cavalry School Black and Gold defeated the 14th Cavalry in an extra period game. In the finals, the Cavalry School Black and Gold Team, composed of Major Lyman, Captain C. C. Smith, Captain Davis and Captain Gay, defeated the Wakonda Club, composed of Mr. Johnson, Mr. F. W. Hubbell, Mr. J. W. Hubbell and Mr. A. Meadows, by the score of 9 to 4.

In the first round of the consolation tournament, the Cavalry School Reds defeated the Cavalry School Special Advanced Equitation Class and the Cavalry School Blues defeated the 4th Cavalry. In the second round, the Cavalry School Blues defeated the Cavalry School Reds and Fort Reno-Wichita defeated the Second Cavalry in an extra period game. In the finals Fort Reno-Wichita, playing Mr. Vickers, Major Cullum, Major Weeks and Mr. Marshall, defeated the Cavalry School Blues, playing Major Davison, Captain Wharton, Captain Falck and Major Groninger, by the score of 7 to 6.

In the first round of the open tournament, the Second Cavalry defeated the 14th Cavalry, the 7th Corps Area defeated the 4th Cavalry, the Wakonda Club defeated Fort Reno-Wichita by one goal, and the Cavalry School Black and Gold defeated the Cavalry School Reds. In the second round, the 7th Corps Area defeated the Second Cavalry and the Cavalry School Black and Gold defeated the Wakonda Club. In the finals, the Cavalry School Black and Gold, with Major Lyman, Captain C. C. Smith, Major T. B. Brown and Captain Gay, defeated the 7th Corps Area, with Captain Brandeis, Captain Boyer, Captain Palmer and Mr. Smith, in a fast and exciting extra period game, by the score of 6 to 5.

The tournaments were notable for the excellent playing of Mr. Meadows of the Wakonda Club, Captain Boyer of the 7th Corps Area; Major Cullum of Fort Reno; Captain Falck and Major Groninger of the Cavalry School Blues, and Captain Cunningham of the 2nd Cavalry and for the general all round team work of the Cavalry School Black and Gold Team, which won both the handicap and the open tournaments.



The National Guard

THE RETIRING CHIEF

Major General George Collins Rickards, Chief, Militia Bureau, was born in Philadelphia, Pennsylvania, August 25, 1860, the fourth son of the late Colonel William Rickards, 29th Pa. Veteran Volunteer Inf., recruited at Philadelphia, and Eliza A. Rickards. At the close of the Civil War the family moved to Franklin, Pennsylvania, where his father became interested in the oil business.



MAJOR GENERAL GEORGE C. RICKARDS

General Rickards received his education in the public schools of Franklin, where he lived until 1880. In 1882 he established a business in Oil City, Pennsylvania, where he continued as the active head without interruption until he entered the Federal service for duty on the Mexican Border in 1916, since which time he has been engaged in the military service exclusively.

In 1920 he was awarded the Long Service Medal of Pennsylvania, he having the longest service of any then connected with the National Guard of that

State and no doubt the longest continuous active service in the United States.

He was first appointed Chief, Militia Bureau, by President Wilson in 1921, but Congress adjourned without confirmation. He was again selected by President Harding and appointed Major General to rank from June 7, 1921, and assumed the duties of Chief, Militia Bureau, July 2, 1921. His acceptance gave him the honor and distinction of being the first National Guard officer to fill this important assignment, which was made possible by the Act of Congress approved June 4, 1920, which act also provided for the reorganization of the Army. Prior to the enactment of this law, the duties of Chief of the Militia Bureau were performed by an officer of the Regular Army. General Rickards, who held a commission as Colonel in the Officers' Reserve Corps, was, at the time of his appointment, on active duty with the War Plans Division of the War Department General Staff, having been called to active duty and detailed as an additional member of the General Staff Corps on July 16, 1920, and is now on the Eligible List of the War Department General Staff. He is a veteran of both the Spanish and World Wars.

General Rickards displayed keen interest in military affairs early in life and became identified with the National Guard with his enlistment as a private June 9, 1877. He rose from the ranks to commissioned grade as a 2nd Lieutenant on October 21, 1881, since which date he has passed through the various commissioned grades, becoming a Brigadier General June 19, 1919. During the Spanish-American War as a Lieutenant Colonel he commanded the 16th Pennsylvania Infantry, being promoted to the grade of Colonel on October 24, 1898, and mustered out with his regiment in December, 1898. He was in command of the 16th Pennsylvania Infantry on the Mexican Border from July, 1916, to January, 1917. He commanded the same regiment from his call into service, July 15, 1917, through its reorganization as the 112th Infantry of the 28th Division, on October 15, 1917, and throughout its service in the World War. During the month of September, 1918, he commanded the 56th Brigade, 28th Division, in the A. E. F., was injured during the Argonne offensive on September 27, 1918, necessitating his asking for relief on the 29th of September, and was confined in the hospital from September 30th until October 10th. He returned to the command of his old regiment, the 112th Infantry, on October 12th and continued with it throughout its service, being mustered out at Camp Dix, New Jersey, May 22, 1919.

NEW MILITIA BUREAU CHIEF

As was anticipated Colonel Creed Cheshire Hammond has been appointed Chief of the Militia Bureau with the rank of Major General, effective June 29, for a term of four years, vice Major General George C. Rickards, whose term expires June 28. Colonel Hammond holds a commission in the Infantry Reserve and is a member of the Oregon National Guard.

In making the appointment, the Secretary of War accepted the recommen-



MAJOR GENERAL CREED C. HAMMOND

dation of the National Guard of 34 States, as expressed in letters from the Governors to the War Department under the provisions of the National Defense Act. The appointment is considered an indorsement of the services of Colonel Hammond, as assistant chief of the Militia Bureau, and Chief of the Finance Division. His work in this capacity has been so satisfactory to the National Guard according to reports that he received enthusiastic recommendation from every section of the country. The fact that General Rickards came from the East was also an important factor in the selection of Colonel Hammond, by the Secretary of War, and his indorsement by the National Guard, it is said. There was a feeling that the West should be recognized, which was shared by the Guard from the East as well as other sections of the country, observers assert.

Colonel Hammond has a military service of 32 years, 9 of which were in the Federal establishment. He served a year and a half on the General Staff, and was a member of the original committee which was appointed in 1920 to assist the War Department in putting the amended National Defense Act into effect. In civil life he was a banker, having been cashier of a Portland, Oregon, bank.

ANIMAL ALLOWANCES FOR NATIONAL GUARD

Announcement was made recently by Major General George C. Rickards, Chief of the Militia Bureau, that though appropriations for the fiscal years 1925 and 1926 provide no funds for the purchase of animals for the National Guard, there are sufficient funds in prospect to provide forage and caretakers for a few additional animals for those units which are now considerably below their required quota of horses.

In order that as many units as possible may have animals available for training purposes, the following allowances of horses to be foraged and cared for at Government expense is authorized:

When a single mounted or horse-drawn unit occupies an armory, the allowances of horses given in the following table will govern: All types of Cavalry troops, 32; all other Cavalry units, 10; gun batteries of horse-drawn Field Artillery, 32; all other horse-drawn Field Artillery units, 16; Mounted Combat Engineer Companies, 16; Signal Company, Infantry Division, 10. and Signal Troops, Cavalry Division, 16.

When more than one unit of the same branch is quartered in a single armory, the unit allowed the largest number of animals in the above table, for purposes of computation, will be considered first and will be given the full number of animals listed above, while all other units grouped with it will be entitled to only 50 per cent of the allowances set forth in the above table, provided that in no instance will the total allowances of animals assigned to units of the same branch quartered in a single armory exceed 96.

When units of more than one branch are quartered in a single armory,

the authorized allowance of animals for any given branch will be computed as in subparagraph b above, each branch being considered as occupying a separate armory.

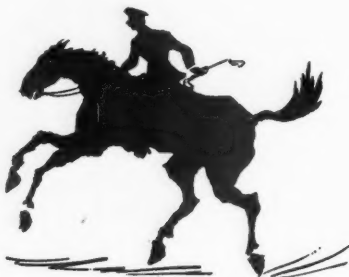
Horses provided for the use of more than one unit should be apportioned as equitably as possible among all the units grouped in a single armory in order that each may have its own horses for use outside of drill periods. All horses assigned to units of the same branch and quartered in a single armory will be under the control of the senior line officer of that branch on duty at the armory and will be pooled under his supervision for the use of the different units of that branch during their drill periods. They will also be pooled to insure the most economical employment of caretakers.

The procedure to be followed in acquiring additional horses will be that prescribed by paragraphs 948 to 957, inclusive, National Guard Regulations, 1922, as amended. As any increase in the number of animals to be foraged and cared for at Government expense will be governed by the state of the funds available for this purpose, horses should not be purchased with a view to having them maintained at Government expense until authority therefor has first been obtained from the Militia Bureau.

RECOGNITION OF UNITS

The policy published in letter from the Militia Bureau to the State Adjutants General dated July 25, 1924, respecting the general suspension of the recognition of new units is modified to permit the recognition of a unit to take the place of another unit disbanded, provided both the disbandment and the new organization are requested at the same time, and provided further that the transactions will involve no considerable cost from Militia Bureau funds.

This applies not only to the organization of a new unit with the same designation as the unit disbanded, and to the conversion of an existing unit to another of a different type, but also to the organization of an entirely new unit of any type as an offset against the unit disbanded.



The Organized Reserves

MAJOR PROJECTS OF THE ORGANIZED RESERVES

A committee of reserve officers from all corps area was convened on March 15 at Washington for thirty days active duty in the War Department for the purpose of considering problems connected with the Organized Reserve project.

Sub-committees were appointed to consider special phases and the following recommendations were made:

1. *Active duty training for officers and enlisted men of the Organized Reserves:*

That training of combatant units, by roster, should be regarded as a basic principle, and so announced, and that this principle be fixed as the point of departure for all future consideration of plans for the development of the reserve project.

That all reserve officers of combatant branches be assigned, or attached for training to combatant units immediately on acceptance of commissions. That newly commissioned officers be not assigned to units on a recognized inactive status, such as laundry and bakery companies, etc., as is being done at present. That all officers of staff, administration and supply branches not required by the tables of organization of combat units, be attached for inactive as well as active training to local Regular Army installation of appropriate branches.

That training of combat units alternate between duty with Regular Army and C. M. T. C. That this provision be announced as a policy, and made the objective for future training directives.

That unit camps without troops be discontinued.

That reserve officers assigned to units be encouraged to apply for attachment to National Guard organizations for training only in localities where the National Guard installations offer the only available facilities for training on an inactive status. It is believed that in most cases, in the cities in particular, reserve officers should be required to train with reserve units.

That every effort be made to train combat units at least biannually, and that estimates for future training be based on an annual training period for all such units.

That applications for exemptions from training be required to come through unit commander and be subject to his action by endorsement.

That application for duty at service schools be required to come through unit commander and be subject to his action by endorsement.

That branches of the special service schools, particularly those at Fort Benning, Fort Riley, and Fort Sill, be established in each army area and that courses of four weeks' annual duration for these consecutive years be provided therein.

That present members of the faculty of above mentioned or similar schools,

augmented by graduates thereof if necessary, be divided into three parts and organized for summer duty at the proposed branch schools.

That certificates be given for each completed four weeks' course and that at the completion of the three-year courses, or a total of 12 weeks, a diploma be issued having the same value as the diploma of the 12 weeks' course at the present service schools.

In further support of the foregoing recommendations the following may be said:

It is believed that many reserve officers would avail themselves of the opportunity to accomplish the course of 12 weeks spread over three years of annual periods of four weeks each. It is further believed that a better and more valuable type of officer would apply for a four weeks' training course than can be secured by a three months' course, for reasons that appear obvious.

By locating a branch of a special service school in each Army area, mileage and pay could be kept at a minimum.

It is believed that branches of the present special service schools, of the character recommended, would be very popular. There are few reserve officers of value to the service who can give three months of one year to attendance at school, especially in the fall, winter or spring, whereas many officers would embrace the opportunity to secure four weeks' training during each vacation season until completion of the course.

It is believed that in no other way can the higher training of reserve officers be accomplished so successfully or economically.

2. Mileage and commutation of quarters, allowance of reserve officers ordered to active duty:

That the three component parts of the Army should be placed on the same footing with regard to mileage and commutation of quarters, the allowances for reserve officers order to active duty to be identical with the others.

3. Defense Day:

That defense day be made an annual event, held on Armistice Day, and devoted to a muster of all the military forces of the Army of the United States, combined with an accompanying patriotic demonstration.

4. Inactive duty training:

That one of the most vital and insistent matters relating to the efficiency of the Organized Reserves from the viewpoint of training is the preparation of short, simple, systematic courses of instruction, both branch and general, together with thorough courses of instruction for the officers, regular or reserve, conducting the courses.

Furthermore, that such courses be framed, without delay, by the training branch, G-3, and that one reserve officer familiar with the requirements in the field should be assigned to that branch and specifically charged with duties in this connection.

63d CAVALRY DIVISION

On April 5-6, eighteen Reserve Officers of this Division reported at Fort Oglethorpe, Georgia, for fifteen days' active duty training. Upon arrival the Officers were assigned to quarters and mess, furnished copies of their respective schedules and everything made ready for the actual training which began on the morning of April 7th.

Explicit instructions were received from Headquarters Fourth Corps Area to the effect that an Officer assigned to a unit not ordered to active duty would not be attached to a unit which was ordered to active duty. Therefore, in order to allow certain officers to attend training who did not belong to the 309th Cavalry (the unit originally designated for active duty training), it was necessary to order the following units of this Division to active duty to come within the law on the eighteen officers who wished to attend; 309th Cavalry; 155th Machine Gun Squadron and attached Medical personnel; 403d Engineer Battalion; Headquarters Special Troops; General Staff Section, Division Headquarters; 155th Cavalry Brigade Headquarters.

Reserve Officers reported to and were trained with the 6th U. S. Cavalry, except in those cases where instruction was given by the Regular Officers on duty at these Headquarters.

As can be seen from the above, six different organizations or branches were represented at Fort Oglethorpe, four of which required separate and distinct training according to their particular branch or section. Cavalrymen (line), Machine Gunners, Engineers and Staff Sections (the medical officer was attached to the Post Hospital for all training except equitation), had separate schedules, and other than at equitation, had no common meeting ground.

The schedules were so drawn as to provide the maximum practical outdoor instruction. Line officers were assigned to a troop of the 6th Cavalry upon reporting and attended all morning instruction mounted with the troop to which assigned, assuming command of appropriate units at frequent intervals throughout the entire period of training.

Staff Officers, Engineers and Machine Gun Officers were not assigned to units. However, they were instructed by groups under special instructors, a great deal of their work being tactical rides and terrain exercises, all of which were attended mounted.

Conditions from every standpoint were ideal, and from the interest displayed and the improvement noted upon the completion of the course the training period was highly successful.

As a fitting end to the description of the April training period a few facts and figures will not be amiss: To begin with, this Division is not authorized to order any of its units to active duty training during the Summer of 1925, much to the disappointment of a large majority of our most interested officers, who under the Law were not eligible to attend in April on account of having had fifteen days' active duty last July. The reason given for not permitting the Division to have any Summer training was that so many units were ordered to active duty in April, which on the face of it puts the Division in the light of having had more than its quota of units on active duty during one year. As a matter of fact the expenditure of funds was for the small number of eighteen officers, which was only a fraction of the number of officers authorized for the April training, the original order calling for one war strength cavalry regiment, commissioned personnel only, which numbered 59.

We now have the unpleasant task of notifying those interested officers who had made all plans to take training in July, 1925, that the Division is not authorized any Summer Training, surely not because funds are not available, but merely because "On

Paper" several units were ordered out, when most of its personnel could not attend in April and had made all plans for July.

Unit training as outlined by the War Department on paper looks and sounds fine, but it is apparently a long call to the actual realization of that day when the Organized Reserves will train as a Unit.

The riding class for Officers of the Reserve Corps in Chattanooga which has been held every Sunday for the past five months has increased in attendance to the point where the class is not only given equitation but in addition has a short period of mounted drill during each ride, three full squads usually being present.

On May 3rd in place of the usual equitation and drill period for the Reserve Officers a paper chase was held, which was keenly enjoyed by more than twenty Reserve Officers.

Eleven Officers of this Division are now firing the prescribed course with the rifle, authority having been granted for issue of the necessary ammunition, the Officers are attached to the 6th Cavalry on an inactive status. Firing is done every other Sunday, alternating with the riding class, utilizing the Regular Army Range at Catoosa, Ga. All of the Reserve Officers firing are residents of Chattanooga.

305th CAVALRY

Colonel John C. Groome, Commanding

Thirty-one officers of the 305th Cavalry reported for active duty with the 3rd Cavalry at Fort Myer, Virginia, on Saturday, April 25th.

A line of floored and framed tents had been provided for their quarters in front of the officers club. A regimental mess was established in the officers club and outdoor shower baths installed in rear of the club, making the camp a most comfortable and attractive one.

On Sunday, April 26th, horses and equipment were issued and on Monday the schedule began which was carried out as follows:

MONDAY, APRIL 27, 1925

7.30 to 8.30 A. M.—Saddling and adjusting equipment. Demonstration in each troop.

Each Reserve Officer to saddle his own horse.

8.40 to 9.10 A. M.—Demonstration. Squad drill by a squad from "E" troop.

9.15 to 10.15 A. M.—Cavalry drill: School of the Squad.

10.30 to 11.30 A. M.—Care of equipment. Demonstration in each troop. Each Reserve Officer to clean saddle and bridle.

1.00 to 2.15 P. M.—Equitation. Stripped saddles. Riding hall.

2.25 to 3.25 P. M.—Care of animals. Demonstration of grooming in each troop. Points of the horse.

3.30 to 5.00 P. M.—Packing saddles. Demonstration in each troop. Each Reserve Officer to pack one saddle.

TUESDAY, APRIL 28, 1925

7.30 to 8.30 A. M.—Equitation, stripped saddles, Riding hall.

8.40 to 9.10 A. M.—Demonstration. Platoon drill by a platoon from "G" troop.

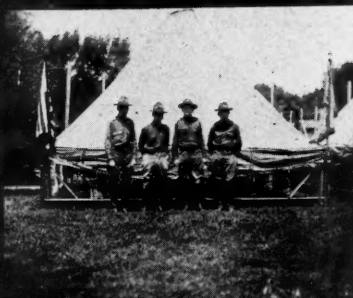
9.15 to 10.15 A. M.—Cavalry drill. School of the Rifle Platoon.

10.30 to 11.30 A. M.—Care of animals. Each Reserve Officer to groom one horse (troop).

1.00 to 5.00 P. M.—Section "B". Dismounted pistol practice. Pistol range.

1.00 to 3.45 P. M.—Section "A". Tactical exercise. Mounted tactical exercise showing the conduct of an advance guard terminating in hastily prepared mounted actions.

4.00 to 5.00 P. M.—Section "A". Animal management.



GLIMPSES OF THE 305th CAVALRY

WEDNESDAY, APRIL 29, 1925

- 7.30 to 8.30 A. M.—Use of Arms. Drill field. Manuals of pistol and saber. Mounted, by troop officers.
- 8.40 to 9.10 A. M.—Demonstration. M. R. Platoon drill by a platoon from "F" troop.
- 9.15 to 10.15 A. M.—Cavalry drill. School of the M. R. and Rifle platoons.
- 10.30 to 11.30 A. M.—Care of equipment and stables. Observing soldiers perform these duties (troop).
- 1.00 to 5.00 P. M.—Section "A". Dismounted pistol practice. Pistol range.
- 1.00 to 3.45 P. M.—Section "B". Tactical exercise. Same as for Section "A" Tuesday.
- 4.00 to 5.00 P. M.—Section "B". Animal management.

THURSDAY, APRIL 30, 1925

- 7.30 to 8.00 A. M.—Demonstration of troop drill by composite troop.
- 8.05 to 9.45 A. M.—Cavalry drill. School of Rifle platoons and troops.
- 10.00 to 11.30 A. M.—Saber practice, saber course.
- 1.00 to 5.00 P. M.—Section "A". Tactical exercise. Scouting and patrolling.
- 1.00 to 2.00 P. M.—General discussion of the subject in the Officers Club.
- 2.30 to 5.00 P. M.—Exercise in scouting and patrolling. Section "B", Record pistol practice. (Same as Tuesday.)

FRIDAY, MAY 1, 1925

- 7.30 to 8.00 A. M.—Demonstration. Squadron drill.
- 8.05 to 9.45 A. M.—Cavalry drill. School of the troop and squadron.
- 10.00 to 11.30 A. M.—Saber practice. (Same as Thursday.)
- 1.00 to 5.00 P. M.—Section "A" Record pistol practice. (Same as Wednesday.) (Section "B" same as Section "A" Thursday.)

SATURDAY, MAY 2, 1925

- 8.00 to 10.00 A. M.—Record saber practice. Saber course.
- 10.00 to 12.00 A. M.—Inspection of quarters and stables. All officers to accompany the Commanding Officer.

At drill the Reserve Officers were placed in command of units from squads up to troops and under the guidance of the regular officers conducted the drill.

Colonel and Mrs. Hawkins entertained the officers at a 5.00 o'clock tea on Sunday, May 3rd, at the Commanding Officer's quarters.

On Monday morning, May 4th, the Command under command of Colonel Hawkins, 3rd Cavalry, left on a four day practice march to Quantico, Va., and return. During the march, march discipline was maintained and on two days of the march Reserve Officers were placed in command of the various units in accordance with their assignments in their own regiment.

On the dismounted pistol course one officer qualified as sharpshooter and five officers as marksmen, and on the saber course four qualified as excellent and eight as swordsmen.

The officers of the 305th Cavalry received most valuable instruction and knowledge concerning the training and maneuvering of Cavalry troops, and throughout the entire period of active duty the officers of the 3rd Cavalry did everything that was possible for them to do to make the period a highly instructive and pleasant one to the officers of the 305th Cavalry.

On April 17th the 305th Cavalry held its first "Regimental Day" celebration in Philadelphia, which was highly successful.

Fifty-two officers assigned or attached to the regiment reported in uniform to Colonel Groome and attended or took part in the functions.

The programme which was arranged by Lieut. Colonel Smalley consisted of an exhibition ride at the Squadron Armory by the 305th Cavalry Officers Class in Equitation, followed by a polo game between the 305th Cavalry team and Troop "A" team 103rd Cavalry. A regimental dinner at the Racquet Club in the evening at which Major General Robert C. Davis, Adjutant General of the Army, and Colonel Hamilton Hawkins, Commanding 3rd Cavalry, were present as guests. The National and Regimental Standards of the regiment were presented to the regiment on this occasion by General Davis.

After the presentation of the standards the regimental buglers sounded "To the Colors" while the officers stood at salute.

General Davis complimented the regiment highly on its activity and esprit de corps as did Colonel Hawkins who also gave an interesting talk on the mission of the cavalry.

On June 16th Colonel Groome, the Field Officers, and Captains of the regiment will give a dinner at the Radnor Hunt Club in honor of Lieut. Colonel Howard R. Smalley, Cav., U. S. A., who was the first Executive Officer of the regiment and has been on duty with it for the past three years.

Lieut. Colonel Smalley is being relieved to attend the Command and General Staff School at Fort Leavenworth.



"SLOW TROT! - - - - HAOW!!!"

Cavalry School Notes

THE CAVALRY SCHOOL—Fort Riley, Kansas

Brigadier General E. L. King, Commandant

Distinguished visitors to the school during the past quarter include Major General Duncan, Corps Area Commander; Major General Craig, Chief of Cavalry; Brigadier General E. E. Booth, and Colonel R. J. Fleming, the new Commandant and Assistant Commandant of the school; Governor Paulin and United States Senators Curtis and Capper of Kansas.

On the evening of March 21st, about 50 officers of the post had a West Point reunion dinner in the Godfrey Court Mess. All were formed in cadet formation on the Upper Parade and marched to the mess hall accompanied by the "Hell Cats" and the usual "Crawling." Brigadier General E. L. King acted as Cadet Captain, Lieutenant Colonel Keller as Cadet Adjutant, Colonel Long as Cadet Lieutenant and Major Herr as Cadet 1st Sergeant. Short talks were made by General King, Majors Keyes, Groninger and Herr, Captain C. C. Smith and Lieutenants Montgomery and Wofford. The Cadet Adjutant read the "skin list" on which all those present appeared, cadet songs were sung and each class gave its class yell.

A three-day endurance ride of 50 miles per day was held recently by the Special Advanced Equitation Class. Before the ride itself, considerable study was made by the class of methods of feeding particular horses for such a test. Aside from this study, actual conditioning of horses was limited to a period of three weeks. During the ride, service conditions were simulated, leading being permitted, each contestant being required to care for his own mount, and feed being limited to the regulation grain and forage ration. Eleven entries started and all finished. The minimum time each day was 10 hours; the maximum 10½ hours. Maximum time for the entire ride was 31 hours. Horses were handicapped by weight for age. Time counted 30 per cent., weight of horses, 10 per cent, and general condition, 60 per cent.

Routes were different each day and included much up and down hill work. The majority of the roads were of ordinary dirt. Much rain was encountered, making the roads impassable for motor transportation, but the contestants were not unduly delayed. An entire absence of scratches was noted, in spite of the unfavorable conditions. All the horses used were half thoroughbred or better. All contestants fed over three-fourths of the total allowance of hay and grain between the end of the ride each day and 10.00 P. M. Watering was frequent on route. Horses were carefully rested, rubbed and otherwise cared for, at the noon halt and at the end of the day's ride.

The winner was Lieutenant Comfort on *Medio*, an 8 year old, 15.1 polo pony. Captain Gay on *O'Riel*, a 13 year old thoroughbred gelding, was second, and Captain Grow, on *Brown Berry*, a 6 year old, 16 hand, three-quarter mare, was third.

The Special Advanced Equitation Class held a daylight cross country ride on April 6th. The distance was about 17 miles over the reservation and required reporting at several different stations, represented by flags and indicated to the contestants on the map by coordinates, true bearings and azimuths. The winner was Captain Fiske on *Lulu*, whose time was 1 hour and 36 minutes; second, Captain Grow on *Brown Berry*, time 1 hour and 42 minutes, and third, Captain Wilder on *Fayette*, time 1 hour and 45 minutes.

This daylight ride led to a similar 10 mile cross country ride at night, open to four entries from the Advanced Class, the Special Advanced Equitation Class, each platoon of the Troop Officers' Class and the 2nd Cavalry.

Five stations, given to the contestants by means of coordinates, true bearings and magnetic azimuths, were required to be made by each rider, who was assisted by a companion rider. The latter was required to finish with his contestant to avoid dis-

qualification for the latter. It took the contestants from 6 to 20 minutes to plot the positions of the stations, which were represented on the ground by officers, without lights, who were allowed to indicate their location only when the contestant was within 40 feet of the station. All stations were located well off the roads in open country or under cover.

Just as the ride started, a heavy down-pour of rain started, which lasted throughout the ride and made conditions doubly difficult. Captain Grow, on *Brown Berry*, was the winner in the extremely fast time of 1 hour and 9 minutes, Lieutenant Thornburgh on *Worth* was second, and Captain Wilder on *Fayette* was third. Sergeant Woods, of the 9th Cavalry, who was acting as companion to Major Franklin, sustained a bad fall on a slippery road just at the start and received a dislocated shoulder, but courageously mounted and finished the ride in spite of his injury.

A cross country flag race, in which contestants were required to visit several stations, obtain small flags of a certain color, and carry them to the finish was won by Captain Falk, of the Department of Cavalry Weapons, riding *McKinney*. The location of stations was given to the contestants by means of coordinates, true bearings and magnetic azimuths on airplane photographs.

A very interesting demonstration was given of airplane bombing and machine gunnery and the use of a smoke screen with cavalry. A Martin bomber from Aberdeen Proving Ground, Md., commanded by 1st Lieutenant Barker, A. S., was flown here especially to take part in the demonstration. The smoke screen was laid down by a plane flying in front of an assumed enemy line to screen a mounted attack of cavalry across an open space of ground until the moment immediately preceding actual contact with the enemy.

A combined practice march of one week has been completed by the Advanced Class, the Special Advanced Equitation Class and the Troop Officers' Class. The first day's march was to Irwin's Ranch, 20 miles, where terrain exercises were held on the following day. The next day a 30 mile march was made to Dewey's Ranch, where terrain exercises were held on the two following days. The last march of 20 miles, to Fort Riley was made at night by squads, each squad following a separate route plotted on an airplane photograph.

Work has been completed, under the direction of Captain Waters, of the Department of Horsemanship, and Captain Sears, O. R. C., photographer, on a Cavalry School motion picture, which rivals the Italian picture, "Modern Centaurs". Stunts include outdoor jumping, riding horses across rough country, slides and crossing streams. The riders were Captains Coe and Smith, of the Department of Horsemanship, the members of the Special Advanced Equitation Class and selected members of each platoon of the Troop Officers' Class.

Regimental Notes

FIRST CAVALRY—Camp Marfa, Texas

Colonel C. E. Stodter, Commanding

During the past quarter the First has had the honor of entertaining and being reviewed and inspected by the following General Officers: General Hines, Chief of Staff; General Davis, Adjutant General; General Howse, Commanding General, 1st Cavalry Division; General Castner, Commanding General, 2nd Brigade, 1st Cavalry Division; and General E. E. Booth, Commanding General, 1st Brigade, 1st Cavalry Division, who has been relieved and assigned to The Cavalry School, Fort Riley, Kansas, as Commandant. We were also paid a visit by General Dumont, of the French Army, now Military Attache to the United States.

The garrison school season closed on March 31st and the regiment has been busy on the target range and the monthly Tactical problems.

We have four officers to leave the regiment for the service schools this year. Captain H. C. Mandell to Fort Leavenworth and Captains G. D. Thompson, L. K. Truscott, Jr., and C. C. Strawn to Fort Riley, Kansas, as students in the Troop Officers Class.

Representatives from the regiment participated in the horse-show at Fort Bliss, Texas, on April 23rd-25th, and made a very creditable showing, bringing back a fair share of the trophies and ribbons awarded.

SECOND CAVALRY—Fort Riley, Kansas

Colonel George Williams, Commanding

On March 25 a Regimental horse show was held, all events of which were open to enlisted men only, two of the classes being limited to recruits of four months service. The winners were as follows:

Remount Jumping—Private Christenson, Troop "E."

Recruit Jumping—Private Drapeau, Troop "G."

Open Jumping—Sergeant Haynes, Troop "G."

Squad Competition—Troop "G."

Recruit Squad Competition—Troop "G."

Light Wagons—Private Reaburn, Service Troop.

The last demonstration for the student Officers of The Cavalry School was given on May 15, demonstrating a squadron in dismounted attack. Ten demonstrations covering different phases of Cavalry action, including the regiment in combat, reinforced by artillery, machine guns, and planes, were given during April and May.

NIGHT RIDE

On April 16 a night ride was held for non-commissioned officers of the regiment, entries being limited to the three high non-commissioned officers from each troop, who competed in a similar ride held in December.

The course was unknown, over roads in the vicinity of the reservation, and was 46 miles in length. The start was made at 9:00 o'clock P. M.

Four stations were established on the route, to which each rider was required to deliver a message and obtain a receipt, returning the receipts to the starting point.

Scoring was made on the basis of 75% for speed and 25% for condition of horses, after elimination of any horses that were unable to travel on the day following the ride.

Corporal Derr, Headquarters Troop, won the ride with a score of 98.5, having covered the route in 4 hours and 15 minutes, total elapsed time. 1.5 points were deducted for condition of the horse at the final judging.

Of the twenty-four riders who started, fifteen reached all stations. At the final judging only two horses were disqualified on account of lameness. All horses entered were regularly assigned troop mounts of unknown breeding.

ENDURANCE RIDE

An endurance ride was held on April 30, May 1, and 2, in which a squad of one non-commissioned officer and seven privates was entered from each troop of the regiment except the Service Troop.

The ride covered a total distance of 120 miles and was divided into daily marches of 30, 40 and 50 miles. Each day's march was started between 5:00 and 6:00 A. M. The minimum time allowed was 6, 8, and 10 hours, respectively. The maximum was 1 hour additional each day. It was required that a halt of 40 minutes be made during each march.

The entire care of the horses fell upon the men of the squads. The squad leader determined the amount and time of feeding, and was responsible for the grooming and inspections of his animals. They were authorized to use the troop horseshoers while in the Post, but during the march all resetting, etc., was done by a member of the squad. The material for care of the animals was limited to that actually carried on the packs during the march.

Scoring was made on the basis of 40% for time and 60% for condition of animals, as determined by preliminary examination, examination during the ride, and the final examination the day after the ride.

All squads made the marches in the minimum time except one which lost 35 minutes the first day. Two squads completed the ride with all animals, the others losing one horse each on account of lameness. No horse was permanently injured.

Troop "B" won the ride with a total score of 89%.

The results of the ride were very satisfactory on the whole, and gave a very good idea of what could be expected of troop horses in case of necessity, for they had been worked very little in preparation for the ride. Most of them were picked as a good type of horse and were kept in condition by their daily work at drill and elsewhere. It also gave an opportunity to observe the work of the non-commissioned officers when put on their own, and gave an excellent idea of the training they needed to fit them as patrol leaders in actual service.

Regimental Day, the 89th anniversary of the organization of the Regiment was observed May 22 and 23. On May 22 a track meet was held, Headquarters Troop carrying off the honors with high team scores and high individual score. On May 23 the Regiment was assembled in the morning to hear a talk given by Brigadier General Edward L. King, Commandant, The Cavalry School, following which a baseball game was played by the Squadron teams on the upper Parade. In the afternoon a race meet was held on the reservation near Morris Hill. There were three novelty races and three steeple chases on the card.

The novelty races consisted of a Manikin race, a Lance race, and a Novelty race, and were won by Private Gonzales, Headquarters Troop, Private Orr, Troop "B," and Sergeant Irely, Headquarters Troop, respectively. The steeple chases were over a two mile timber course, and were won as follows:

Morris Hill Race (open to privates): Private Graham, Troop "C." Time 4:43.

Fort Riley Race (open to non-commissioned officers): Sergeant Conroy, Troop "G." Time 5:08.

Second Dragoons Race (open to officers): Lieut. W. H. W. Reinburg. Time 4:34.

The regiment took part in the entertainment of Governor Paulen, Senator Capper, and Senator Curtis when they visited the Post on May 28. Troop "B" formed the escort, conducting them to the Parade where they reviewed the Regiment. Following the review an exhibition ride was given in the riding hall in which Troop "E" represented the Regiment.

The troops are working in preparation for the competitions for the Draper Trophy which will take place June 1 to 4 in conjunction with the graduation exercises of The

Cavalry School. Each Rifle Troop will be represented by a platoon which will be tested in all phases of service.

On May 23 the officers and ladies of the regiment were entertained at a very enjoyable dinner given in the Hop Room by Major and Mrs. E. M. Whiting. The opportunity was taken to present to Lieut. Reinburg the cup won in the steeple chase that afternoon.

The regiment was paraded on April 21, May 5 and May 25 for the presentation of prizes won in the Night Ride, Endurance Ride and on Regimental Day.

The target season for the regiment opens on June 5, when the 1st Squadron, Headquarters Troop, and part of Service Troop go into camp for a month on the National Range. The remainder of the regiment will go out about August 20.

THIRD CAVALRY (Less First Squadron)—Fort Myer, Virginia

Colonel Hamilton S. Hawkins, Commanding

On March 16th a composite troop drawn from the Squadron and commanded by Captain V. L. Padgett, gave a demonstration to the officers of the General Staff that were to inspect the R. O. T. C. Camps and the Honor Schools later in the Spring. The demonstration was the same that had been given to the Engineer School earlier in the year.

Much to the regret of the Regiment and the Second Squadron in particular, Major J. M. Wainwright was relieved from duty with the Regiment late in March, and was assigned to duty with the General Staff in Washington. The Regiment misses him badly, and he will be hard to replace in the hearts of the men.

The last indoor drill was given on April 8th for the benefit of the Cotton Manufacturers' Association of America. All three line troops and a battery of artillery took part in the drill. The members of the association were very much pleased by the show.

From April 26th to May 9th the Regiment had the officers of the 305th Cavalry with it for training. The first week was spent in the post, the second on a hike to Quantico. Every reserve officer was given an opportunity to serve in every position from private to the rank he held in the reserve corps. It was unfortunate that it rained every day that the officers were in the post and all but two while on the march.

May 19th was Regimental Day, but the events scheduled for celebrating the anniversary of the organization of the Third Cavalry by an act of Congress approved May 19th, 1846, had to be indefinitely postponed because of the funeral of the late Lieutenant General Nelson A. Miles, U. S. A., Retired. The Second Squadron commanded by Captain V. L. Padgett formed the cavalry part of the escort from St. John's Church, Washington, D. C., to the Arlington National Cemetery. Troop "E" escorted the body from his residence to the church. Headquarters Troop was on dismounted duty at the cemetery.

On May 16th the officers of the 308th Cavalry reported for two weeks' instruction with the Regiment. The same schedule was given them as had been given the 305th. However, the 308th was more fortunate in its weather.

Just before the march of the 308th to Quantico started Colonel Hawkins' horse fell over a jump with him and threw him to the ground, breaking his collar bone. This misfortune prevented the Colonel's taking the second hike.

During the National Capital Horse Show the Regiment was well represented, and carried off six blue ribbons as well as many other colors.

FIRST SQUADRON, 3d CAVALRY—Fort Ethan Allen, Vermont

Lieutenant Colonel H. E. Mann, Commanding

During the past three months the Post has experienced exceptionally clear and fine, though cold, spring weather. Indoor work ended with special exhibition drills and a Musical Ride in the Riding Hall on April 1st, and since then all mounted work

has been done in the open. The Post had its last snow storm of the season on April 19th, and the open weather since that time has enabled the Squadron to perfect itself in drills, ceremonies and tactical exercises of all kinds.

On May 4th rifle range practice began, and on the 27th, fifty percent of the Squadron had finished their record firing with the result that 89 percent of this first group had qualified. The balance of the men are now engaged in their preliminary range practice and, weather permitting, will complete their record by the 15th of June.

From May 3rd to 17th the 322nd Engineers, O. R. C., were with us, and various officers and organizations of the Cavalry acted as instructors and gave demonstrations for them.

On May 19th, Third Cavalry Organization Day was appropriately celebrated. In the forenoon there were addresses by the Squadron Commander and the Post Chaplain, followed by a Field and Track Meet, and in the afternoon a base-ball game between Troops "A" and "B". A silver cup was presented to the Organization winning the most points in the athletic events. This trophy was won by Troop "A", which organization also won the ball game.

The Cavalry and Artillery officers are going in strong for Polo this year, and the competition between the two units will be very keen. May 24th and 27th the polo team from Norwich University visited the Post and the games between it and the Post team were quite interesting. The officers of the Post, however, outclassed the Cadets and had no trouble in winning both games. A team from here will take part in a Polo Tournament at Myopia, Mass., in the early part of July, and, if successful there, expect to go on to Philadelphia.

The New York Cavalry, both National Guard and Organized Reserves, will be here from the middle to the end of June, and on June 19th the R. O. T. C., mounted units from New England will be at the Post for six weeks. These various cavalry units will serve to keep the Squadron busy, and will make this a very lively spot from now until the C. M. T. C. Camp opens up here the first of August, when we will become busier than ever.

FOURTH CAVALRY—Fort D. A. Russell, Wyoming

Colonel Osmun Latrobe, Commanding

With an exceptionally mild Wyoming spring, outdoor activities started on a large scale.

A troop baseball league was formed and three games per week played. The spring series, together with a handsome pennant, was won by Headquarters Troop commanded by 1st Lieut. E. E. Cox. Two more series are being played; one within the regiment and one with the other regiments of the post, the 76th Field Artillery and the 13th Cavalry.

Two regimental polo teams are organized. The teams have practice and a weekly game with the 13th Cavalry. The first team, consisting of Capt. G. G. Ball, Capt. P. S. Haydon, Capt. M. Dobyns and Lieutenants A. K. Hammond and H. I. Hodes, recently departed for Fort Riley to participate in the June tournament.

The regiment has completed saber practice, qualifying over ninety per cent. Pistol practice is practically completed and work with the rifle well started.

The regiment has received the welcome addition of sixty remounts. They are being trained by Troop "E", Capt. P. S. Haydon.

1st SQUADRON, 4th CAVALRY—Fort Meade, South Dakota

Major Otto Wagner, 4th Cavalry, Commanding

Baseball is in full swing at this station now, and a great deal of interest is being shown. Each troop has one team and there is keen competition between troops. Troop "B" has the best percentage so far and will probably win the cup. The Post Team, consisting of picked players from the several troop teams, has had several games with

the neighboring towns with very creditable results.

The Squadron is busy training for the ten days maneuvers, which takes place during the period June 15-26. Fifteen Reserve Officers and three Enlisted Reservists have been ordered to this station to take part in the maneuvers.

A very interesting Polo Tournament was held on May 23-24 between the Squadron team and a team from the Pierre Polo Club, Pierre, So. Dak. The Pierre Team defeated our second team on the 23rd by a score of 8 to 5, but on the 24th our first team defeated the Pierre Club by a score of 14 to 2.

The following officers composed the first team:

No. 1—Lt. J. I. Gregg.

No. 2—Capt. C. S. Kilburn.

No. 3—Capt. C. G. Wall and Lieut. C. H. Noble.

No. 4—Lieut. J. T. Ward.

FIFTH CAVALRY—Fort Clark, Texas

Colonel Wallace B. Scales, Commanding

Since the first of the year the regiment has received one hundred remounts from the Fort Reno Depot. These remounts are of a higher type and quality than expected, which, needless to say, is highly pleasing. It is expected that about one hundred more will be received in the near future. Twenty-four of the remounts are undergoing training with a view to their development for polo and it is believed they will come through in that respect. This number of new polo mounts added to the top ponies of the present string and to the private polo mounts will put the regiment in the running during the tournaments next fall and winter.

On May 28th it was necessary to suspend target practice for an indefinite period due to an exceptionally heavy rain fall which undermined the concrete walls of the target butts causing them to collapse and seriously damaging all the target frames. Approximately seven inches of rain fell in a little over twenty-four hours.

The results obtained to date in range practice are as follows:

Rifle: Out of 476 firing, 142 qualified as expert riflemen, 172 as sharpshooters, 163 with marksmen, with none unqualified.

Pistol Dismounted: Out of 498 firing, 157 qualified as experts, 226 as sharpshooters, 110 as marksmen, with 5 unqualified.

Pistol Mounted: Out of 386 firing, 368 qualified as experts, 14 as sharpshooters, 4 as marksmen, with none unqualified.

During the period June 4th to July 15th, forty-two members of the Cavalry Unit of the R. O. T. C. at Texas A. & M. College were attached to the regiment for training. Troop "A" was designated as the parent organization of this unit.

Twenty-six officers of the 311th and 312th regiments of cavalry are to be attached to the regiment for training in August. Some of these officers were attached to us for training last year and we look forward with pleasure at renewing old acquaintances.

SIXTH CAVALRY—Fort Oglethorpe, Georgia

Colonel Robert J. Fleming, Commanding

All preparations have been practically completed for the training camps to be held at Fort Oglethorpe this summer. An excellent camp site has been selected in the Camp Greenleaf Area. Kitchens and dining rooms have been constructed, and tent floors prepared. A new baseball diamond and athletic field has been completed. It is contemplated using this field for horse-shows in the future, it being ideally located with a natural amphitheatre. One new tennis court is being built, as well as others re-built.

Troop "B", Captain Wade C. Gatchell, commanding, left May 11th for Camp Knox, Kentucky, to participate in the summer training camps at that station.

Training tests at the completion of the tactical training period ending March 30th were held during the latter part of March, all troops being rated satisfactory. Troop "A", Lieut. Clyde Bell, commanding, received the highest rating.

The month of April was devoted to maneuvers, and tactical exercises and training of Cavalry Reserve Officers. Many lessons of much value in all phases of use of cavalry were derived, keen interest being manifested by both officers and men.

The 1st Squadron, less Troop "B" and detachments from the Service Troop are now at Catoosa Target Range, where the rifle and pistol target seasons will be completed by July 1st. Sabre practice will be taken up upon their return to Fort Oglethorpe, Georgia. The 2nd Squadron, having been designated as the Training Squadron for the C. M. T. C., will not go to the range until the fall. Pistol and sabre instruction and qualification practice are now being held at the Post by troops of the latter Squadron and Headquarters Troop.

On April 5, eighteen officers of the 63rd Cavalry Division reported for training for the period of April 5-19. Of these officers, seven were of the 309th Cavalry, one of the Sixth Cavalry (Reserve) and ten of Staff, Engineer and Machine Gun and Medical units. The Cavalry officers were attached to organizations of the Regiment for command and training, while the other officers were given combat training in appropriate duties. All were given mounted duties. The course of instruction for these officers was completed in a most satisfactory manner, interest and benefits derived being considered of a high order. A reception and dance was given in honor of the Reserve Officers by the Officers and ladies of the Post and Regiment on April 8th. The Reserves Officers Association of Chattanooga entertained with a dinner at the Hotel Patten April 17th in honor of the visiting Reserve Officers.

1st Lieut. Howard A. Boone and 1st Sergeant Charles B. Townsend, Troop "B" 6th Cavalry have been designated for tryout with the Cavalry Rifle Team, and have left for Fort Des Moines, Iowa.

The Chief of Cavalry, Major General Malin Craig, visited the Post April 14 and 15, and was the guest of honor at a reception and dance given by the officers and ladies of the Post and Regiment while here.

Colonel H. S. Wagner, Inspector General, Fourth Corps Area, made the Annual Inspection of the Post May 14th to 20th.

Troop "C" Captain Renn Lawrence, Commanding, and the 6th Cavalry Band attended and participated in the Peach Blossom Festival and Pageant at Macon, Georgia, March 19th to 21st. Troop "C" gave exhibitions in monkey drill and jumping. The 29th Infantry Band assisted the 6th Cavalry Band in furnishing music for the Festival which is an annual and very popular event in the South. Troop "C" and the Regimental Band were shown many courtesies and were enthusiastic in their praise for the Festival and the city of Macon. All expenses of the trip were borne by the Festival Association.

Regimental Organization was celebrated May 4th. The usual holiday was given. A baseball game between officers of the Regiment and the "Old Timers" among the enlisted personnel followed the morning ceremony at which the history of the Regiment was reviewed by the Commanding Officer, Colonel Robert J. Fleming. A polo game was played in the afternoon. The "Fort Oglethorpe Players" a dramatic organization among the officers and ladies of the regiment, presented two one-act plays in the evening for the benefit of a fund to procure uniforms for the Regimental Band.

Service Troop won the championship in both basket ball and bowling tournaments held during the winter months. A handsome cup was awarded the basket ball champions, while individual trophies were awarded the bowling champions. A noteworthy point is that the personnel of the two teams came from the Band Section.

An Amateur tournament was given by the Fort Oglethorpe Gun Club May 23rd

and 24th a large crowd attending, including visitors from other clubs. Our club has grown from a few members among officers of the Regiment until now it has over fifty civilian members. The club is hoping to secure the State Tournament for next year for Chattanooga.

SEVENTH CAVALRY—Fort Bliss, Texas
Colonel Fitzhugh Lee, Commanding

The training for the past quarter included instruction of the Troop, Squadron and Regiment. Pistol practice was concluded with satisfactory results: Regimental percentage qualified (mounted), 99.8; regimental average per man, 83.0; regimental percentage qualified (dismounted), 99.1; regimental average per man, 76.6. The highest score in the Chief of Cavalry competition was made by Troop B. The final results of the saber practice showed the regimental percentage of 99.03, and the regimental average per man, 79.6. Regimental maneuvers were conducted involving problems in advance guard, combat mounted and dismounted, outpost, occupation of defensive position, and dismounted attack.

Preliminary rifle instruction was given in the Second Squadron in April preparatory to going to the Dona Ana target range. Preliminary instruction has just been completed in the First Squadron and Headquarters and Service troops who will go to the Dona Ana range on or about June 3rd. Very satisfactory results in target practice have been attained thus far by the Second Squadron at the Range.

The Regiment participated in the First Cavalry Division Horse Show, April 23-25, and acquitted itself with credit. First Sergeant M. M. Cessna, Troop B, on *Trixie*, competing against an open field, won the Championship Jumping and received the blue ribbon and a handsome trophy. Sergeant Cessna on the same horse also took first place in the Enlisted Men's Jumping event. Captain R. R. Allen with *Laddie* got third place in the Officers Private Mounts Jumping. Sergeant P. J. Devine with *Billie* took first place in the Pack Horses event and third in the Auto Rifle Pack class. Captain J. M. Lile on *Cherry* came third in the Officers Light Charger class, and took second place with *Frank* in the Remount Cup event, third phase. Sergeant Kulcynski, Troop A, got third place with *Laddie* in the Handy Jumper class. Sergeant Elliott with *Frank* placed third in the Enlisted Men's Mounts. In the Best Wheel Draft Mule event, second place went to *Red*, handled by Private Day, and third to *Slim*, handled by Private Leake; while in the Escort Wagon event, second honors were attained by Private Day driving a team of bays. The Mule Race found *Punch* with Private Wallin second. In the Pack Mule class, Private Leake with *Chick* came second. Honors for the best Radio Section went to Headquarters Troop, Sergeant Regear, while second place went to Headquarters Detachment, 1st Squadron, Sergeant McClung. Second place in the Best Cavalry Horse went to *Major*, 7th Cavalry. The Stick and Ball Race was won by 2d Lieutenant F. G. Trew, 7th Cavalry. In the Five Men Hunt Team event, Captain R. R. Allen on *Laddie*, Sergeant Kulcynski on *Chief*, Private Bryant on *Betsy Ross*, and 2d Lieutenant F. J. Thompson on *Komurke* got third place. The Horse Show was concluded by the Regimental Rough Riding Squad giving a thrilling exhibition of spectacular riding.

On May 16th the ladies and officers of the Regiment entertained Major General and Mrs. Robert L. Howze, who will shortly leave this station, with a dinner, which event was pronounced a brilliant affair.

The Regimental inter-troop baseball tournament was won by Troop A, who lost only two games in fourteen. The Regimental team has played and defeated some of the strongest teams from El Paso, having lost only one game to the locals. The Team is now waiting for the opening of the Post League following the target season.

The Non-Commissioned Officers' Club and the Garry-Owen Auxiliary, composed

of the wives of the non-commissioned officers, have promoted many social affairs during the quarter; such as, dances, banquets to retiring Sergeants, and smokers. The N. C. O. Club under the direction of Staff Sergeant W. W. Morrison is proving a very progressive organization. At present the Club is conducting a restaurant at the target range to raise funds to aid in defraying the cost of athletic equipment and to promote general recreational activities within the Regiment. For the same purposes, the Club operates a soda water booth at the Regimental baseball field. The N. C. O. Club committee to visit the Regimental sick in Hospital has made regular weekly visits during the quarter.

EIGHTH CAVALRY—Fort Bliss, Texas

Colonel S. McP. Rutherford, Commanding

After a season, conspicuous for many hard fought games, the 8th Cavalry won the Post basketball championship and with it a beautiful silver trophy which becomes a permanent possession of the regiment.

The regimental baseball team has gotten away to a good start and gives promise of having a successful season. The Post league will be organized in the near future and the regiment should make a favorable showing.

Rifle practice is progressing very satisfactorily. The first squadron, which is to furnish instructors and act as demonstration troops for the R. O. T. C. camp, beginning June 6th, has completed range firing. This squadron fired on the Fort Bliss range, and despite rather adverse conditions succeeded in qualifying 100 percent with the rifle and auto-rifle. The regiment less first squadron is now at Dona Ana, New Mexico, completing preliminary and record firing.

The annual 1st Cavalry Division Horse Show was held at Fort Bliss, April 23, 24, 25. The show, this year, was considered the most interesting and successful ever held. Classes were well balanced, and everything shown in the ring was of interest to the spectators. The regiment had entries in thirty-six classes and succeeded in carrying away eighteen firsts, eighteen seconds, and ten thirds—better than fifty percent of the possible ribbons. For the second consecutive year the 8th won the five man team jumping event and another leg on the Horsemanship trophy, considered the most coveted prize offered during the show. On the evening of the 25th a dinner, followed by a hop, was given in honor of the horse show guests and El Paso friends.

Due to rifle practice and separation of the squadrons, it has been impracticable to devote as much time to polo as desired. However it is contemplated that the galloping game will be revived with renewed vigor on the return of the regiment from Dona Ana.

NINTH CAVALRY—Fort Riley, Kansas

Lieutenant Colonel Kerr T. Riggs, Commanding

Headquarters and Service Troop won the NINTH CAVALRY NIGHT pennant on March 18, at the West Riding Hall, with Troop G a close second. Mounted jumping was the feature event. The Beau Brummel contest, a novelty event, in which each troop entered a squad of its best dressed and most soldierly appearing troopers, proved to be little short of a pageant. With guidons flying, led by the famous Ninth Cavalry trumpet corps, the Beau Brummel squads marched into the hall. After the squads were inspected by the Commandant, the judges had a most difficult task picking the winners. All of the squads were so near perfection that the final decision had to be made almost arbitrarily on the smallest details.

The results of the events were as follows: *Jumping*—Troop C, 1st; Troop E, 2d; Troop G, 3d; Troop B, 4th. *110 Yard Dash*—Headquarters and Service Troop, 1st; Troop E, 2d; Troop G, 3d; and Troop F, 4th. *Beau Brummel Contest*—Troop G, 1st; Headquarters and Service Troop, 2d; Troop E, 3d; and Troop C, 4th. *Pony Ex-*

press—Troop F, 1st; Headquarters and Service Troop, 2d; Troop G, 3d; and Troop E, 4th. *Mounted Wrestling*—Troop E, 1st; defeated Troop F. *Relay Race*—Headquarters and Service Troop, 1st; Troop G, 2d; Troop E, 3d; and Troop F, 4th.

The retirement of First Sergeant Lonnie Pitts, Staff Sergeant William Hutton, and Sergeant Henry Harden was celebrated at the Ninth Cavalry Club on April 16. The program was followed by the regular weekly dance.

The boxing tournaments held at the Ninth Cavalry Club continued to draw large crowds. These bouts are always full of thrills and excitement. The Ninth Cavalry Baseball team has won all but one of the twenty games played so far this season and expects to win the Post Championship.

Lt. Col. William A. Austin, Inspector General of the 7th Corps Area, conducted a general inspection of the Ninth Cavalry on May 16, and was very favorably impressed by the most creditable appearance and condition of the regiment.

TENTH CAVALRY—Fort Huachuca, Arizona

Colonel James C. Rhea, Commanding

On April 18th and 19th, the regiment was host to the Rifle Clubs of Arizona and conducted the annual State Rifle Competition. Captain Victor W. B. Wales, 10th Cavalry, won the Greenway Trophy (thousand-yard match) and a Tenth Cavalry enlisted men's team won the Schnabel Trophy for the high enlisted men's team score in the Adjutant General's Match.

On April 20th Major General Malin Craig paid us a visit of inspection.

During the period May 9-13, two observation planes and one photographic plane from the Second Division Air Force were with us for maneuvers. Considerable practice was had in picking up written messages, maps, sketches, and reports from the ground.

The paraphernalia used was a long loop strong cord on the ground, with message bag attached, and a claw hook on a strong cord in the plane. Two men, about 30 feet apart, held one side of the loop about 6 feet off the ground, and a plane flew over close to the ground and picked it up with its claw.

There is no danger involved, and it is a speedy and accurate method of passing long, detailed or unusual instructions to aerial observers, and a practicable and speedy way of using airplanes as couriers between headquarters. This method of communication found application in a problem, in coordinating the attack of two cavalry columns converging on a common objective.

ELEVENTH CAVALRY—Presidio of Monterey, California

Lt. Col. H. C. Tatum, Commanding

Colonel H. J. Brees, relinquished command of the regiment June 10, and left for Fort Leavenworth, Kansas, where he becomes Assistant Commandant of the General Service Schools. After two very successful years under Colonel Brees, the entire regiment feels his loss most keenly, and every officer and enlisted man in the regiment wishes him a satisfaction and success in his new duties.

The regiment had the opportunity of greeting the Chief of Cavalry on May 1st, General Craig inspected quarters and stables in the morning and expressed his surprise at the good condition of these obsolete buildings. In the afternoon he received the regiment, after which a reception was held at the Officers' Club. General Craig has served at the Presidio, and a number of old friends were on hand to welcome him.

On May 8th, General Eli Helmick inspected the post and congratulated the 11th Cavalry on its satisfactory showing.

The 1925 target season ended on May 29th, with the following gratifying results:

<i>Arm:</i>	<i>Percentage of Qualification:</i>
Rifle	95.28%
Pistol, dismounted.....	90.24%
Pistol, mounted.....	95.73%
Saber	99.02%
Automatic Rifle	100.00%

Troops A and B, commanded by Capt. W. J. Redner and Capt. J. M. Adamson, Jr., respectively, qualified 100% experts with the Automatic Rifle.

On June 4th, at the regimental parade, the following trophies for qualification in arms, were presented:

The Hartman Trophy, for the Officer making highest score in mounted pistol to 1st Lieut. George F. Stutsman, Jr., with a score of 30.

The Office Supply Cup, for the enlisted man making highest score with the rifle, to Sgt. Richard Wilzewski, Troop A, with a score of 337.

The Post Exchange Trophy, for the highest score made by a previously unqualified enlisted man, won by Pvt. Rennie J. Ledog, Troop B, with a score of 310.

The Post Exchange Cup, for the organization making the best qualification with the Rifle, won by Service Troop, commanded by Capt. R. A. Isker, 100% qualification, average score 285.17.

The following officers and enlisted men have been selected to represent the regiment at Fort Des Moines, Iowa, in the Cavalry Rifle Team tryouts:

First Lieut. Martin A. Fennell;

First Sergeant Alvin H. Nowell, Troop F;

Sergeant Richard Wilzewski, Troop A;

Sergeant Waldoe Rohlik, Troop A;

Private, 1st Class, Raymond C. Perryman, Troop E.

At the present time there are thirty recruits undergoing training. Replacements are coming in slowly and the regiment is still under strength. Twenty remounts are being trained in connection with the recruits.

On June 5th, Troop B, commanded by Capt. J. M. Adamson, Jr., left the post by rail for Camp Lewis, Washington, where it will be stationed for the next three months in connection with the Summer Training Camps.

With the completion of the target season, the regiment begins preparing for the Summer Training Camps which will be held at Del Monte, Calif.

In addition to losing the commanding officer, the regiment will lose Lt. Col. Tatum, who has been ordered to the General Service School, at Fort Leavenworth, Major C. B. Hazeltine, Captain Harry E. Pendleton, Captain R. A. Isker, and Captain Herbert W. Worcester, all going to the Cavalry School. The regiment will feel the loss of these officers and wish them the best of success.

TWELFTH CAVALRY—Fort Brown, Fort Ringgold and Sam Fordyce, Texas

Colonel John M. Morgan, Commanding

The regiment has just completed the regular season target practice with very satisfactory results. The entire regiment fired the rifle and automatic rifle on the Fort Ringgold range, due to the lack of range facilities at Fort Brown. In the rifle, 97% of those firing qualified. Headquarters Troop, Troops "A", "E" and Headquarters Detachment, 2nd Squadron, each qualified 100%. Of 441 who completed the course, there were an even hundred experts. In dismounted pistol practice the regiment qualified 97.6%. Headquarters Troop, Troops "A", "C", "F" and Headquarters Detachment, 1st Squadron, each qualified 100%. In mounted pistol practice the percentage of qualification was 99.3%, only three men in the entire regiment not qualifying. Each troop armed with the automatic rifle fired nineteen men and all officers, and qualified 100%. There was a noticeable improvement in saber practice,

the regiment qualifying 90 experts and 305 excellent swordsmen this year as against 42 experts and 242 excellent swordsmen last year. Only seven men running the course were not qualified. All men required to engage in saber practice ran the record course and, in addition thereto, seventy-seven men who were authorized but not required to run the course engaged in record practice. The Service Troop, Troops "A", "E" and Headquarters Detachments, 1st and 2nd Squadrons, each qualified 100%.

Major General Malin Craig, Chief of Cavalry, arrived at Fort Brown April 18th and after completing the inspection at this station went to Fort Ringgold on the 19th, where he completed the inspection of the regiment. At Fort Ringgold a review was followed by a field inspection. The troops returned to their stables from the review and the Quartermaster took over the Post, relieving all special duty men for regular duty with their organizations.

The baseball season was opened at Fort Brown on May 23rd. Each organization of the 12th Cavalry has a team and, according to the schedule, each team will play each other team four times, the season closing in October. A boxing tournament was held on May 5, 1925, at Fort Ringgold, where fight fans were entertained with four good bouts. A horse show including fifteen classes has been announced at Fort Brown for July 3rd. The Fort Ringgold command has been invited to participate.

Four carloads of remounts have been received by this command this year, two at Fort Ringgold and two at Fort Brown, giving each station forty-four additional mounts. A number of officers have purchased private mounts during the past quarter, and at the present time practically every officer of the regiment owns one or two private mounts.

The personnel of the Fort Ringgold command is very enthusiastic over the progress made by the new railroad, which it appears certain will connect that station with other rail transportation during the present summer. Only those familiar with the supply of an inland garrison can appreciate what this will mean to Fort Ringgold, as the supply of that station from the railroad twenty-one miles distant has been a difficult problem.

THIRTEENTH CAVALRY—Fort D. A. Russell, Wyoming

Colonel John J. Boniface, Commanding

After our recent full field inspections and reviews for the Chief of Staff, Chief of Cavalry, Corps Area Commander, Artillery Brigade Commander and Inspector General, the 13th Cavalry is now striving to surpass its record of last year in rifle qualification. Believing in our motto "*It Shall Be Done*," all the regiment is expecting, by hard work, to raise the last year's record of 93 per cent made in rifle qualification.

Major General Malin Craig, our Chief of Cavalry, inspected us May 5 and 6, 1925. Major General J. L. Hines, Chief of Staff, inspected the post and was tendered a full field review on April 9th. Major General Charles T. Mencher, Commanding General, Ninth Corps Area, gave us a detailed inspection on May 13-14; he inspected us at a full pack mounted review, inspected stables and barracks, inspected us at mounted drill and at dismounted parade, saw our Regimental reveille setting-up exercises, our Regimental silent manual of arms and our well known mounted musical drill. Lieutenant Colonel Andres, Inspector General, Ninth Corps Area, made his annual inspection of the regiment between May 4th and May 9th. At all of these inspections and reviews these officers were high in their praise for the appearance, upkeep, and turnout of the 13th.

A full field review, with all transportation, was held for Brigadier General Robert Alexander, Commanding the 3rd Field Artillery Brigade, on May 27th.

Regimental Day, May 1st, was appropriately celebrated by ceremonies and field

day events in the morning with General Jenkins and Mayor Allison guests and by a baseball game (1st Squadron against 2nd Squadron) and polo game in the afternoon. Our monthly officers' regimental dinner was given that evening at the Officers' Club and the enlisted men held a dance in the post hall.

Mothers' Day services were held on the morning of May 10th. These services included impressive addresses by General Jenkins and Harry Henderson, President of the Cheyenne Chamber of Commerce, and several songs.

Decoration Day services were elaborately planned and carried out in cooperation with various organizations in Cheyenne. Colonel Boniface acted as Marshal.

The 13th Cavalry baseball team is now showing championship form under the coaching of Captain L. C. Frizzell. They are working out every afternoon and should have a good report to make at the next issue of the Journal.

The 13th Cavalry Polo Team left for Boise, Idaho, on May 22, to compete for the Ninth Corps Area and Northwestern Championship cups. The members of the team are: No. 1, Captain L. A. Shafer; No. 2, Lieutenant P. C. Febiger; No. 3, Lieutenant H. G. Culton; No. 4, Lieutenant V. M. Cannon, and Captain B. C. Coiner as the fifth player. Practically the same team won the championship of the Ninth Corps Area last year.

We are holding a big boxing tournament on June 6. With Lieutenant McCormick in charge and with such material as Sanchez, Moran and others, all in the 13th, it is sure to be a great drawing card.

1st Sergeant B. F. Longacre, Corporal Joseph Yersak, and Private W. B. Wilding left on May 24th to try out for the Cavalry Rifle Team. Lieutenant Lake is expected to go, also.

All former members of this regiment will be interested to see the 13th Cavalry Regimental History being published in book form. This book is dedicated to General E. M. Hayes, the first Colonel of the 13th, and is an elaborate picture album in addition to the publication of our interesting regimental history.

The Band has been improved greatly by the white trappings for its black mounts and will soon have the additional yellow piping on its uniforms. Under its able leader, Band Master Lipartiti, it is now rendering the splendid regimental song and march adopted and approved by the War Department, a wholly original composition by Mr. Lipartiti. It is most stirring.

The regimental monthly athletics arouse much enthusiasm. The monthly silver athletic cup is presented to the winning troop at the last Wednesday afternoon parade each month and is being fought for with true sportsmanlike competition.

The monthly upkeep competitions of barracks, stables and organization areas are proving splendid in high results; the awarding of merit signs to winning organizations has produced a keen spirit of healthy rivalry.

Many commissioned changes are soon to occur. Captains Frizzell and Barnett and Casseday go to the Riley school. Lieut. Colonel Selwyn D. Smith goes to the Command and Staff College. Colonel Smith and his family are leaving about July 1 on a tour of the Yellowstone Park and other points of interest and will then go on to Leavenworth. Colonel Richmond is due to arrive about June 24, from Leavenworth, and Colonel Boniface is expecting orders assigning him to some other post of duty. Several new officers are due to join before July 1. Captain Gocker has received his orders to proceed to the Philippines for a tour of duty there. Lieutenant Gagne has been transferred to the Texas Military College at Terrell, Texas.

The Regimental Commander has prepared a printed drill card for mounted training which contains some sixty close and extended order movements and field training. This is an excellent "Reminder card" carried in the pocket of each instructor and always available for tests, during drills, by Squadron and Regimental Commanders,

so that we may "miss no bet" in cavalry evolutions and technique. It is working exceedingly well and is in no sense restrictive, but it prevents an organization hanging to just half the available movements and combinations and is a great "refresher." The result is shown in the greater appeal to "looking it up in the book" and being experts when the summer training camp work with civilian forces comes to us. The policy is to "drill clean, at varying gaits, on limited area."

FOURTEENTH CAVALRY—Fort Des Moines, Iowa

Lieutenant Colonel David H. Biddle, Commanding

The 24th anniversary of the organization of the 14th Cavalry was celebrated at Fort Des Moines on March 5th, the Regimental Organization Day, by the regiment (less 1st Squadron) with a program which included Regimental exercises at 10:30 A. M., boxing bouts and other forms of entertainment in the afternoon, and a dinner at the Officers' Club for all the officers and their wives, and a dance for the enlisted men in the evening.

The 1st Squadron at Fort Sheridan began its celebration with a Squadron dance on March 4th and on March 5th a special program for the entire Squadron was given in the Post Chapel.

The Post Pistol Competition which was held weekly during the winter with teams of five men from each organization ended March 30th. The final standing of the teams was: Service Troop, 11306; Headquarters Troop, 11195; Troop F, 11195; Troop I, 9590; Hq. Det. 2d Sq., 9244; Troop G, 8900.

Lieutenant G. A. Rehm, 14th Cavalry, won the competition between the ten men having the highest scores in the Post Pistol Competition, Sergeant A. B. Carlon, Troop F, won second place and Lieutenant C. A. Thorp, 14th Cavalry, third.

On April 2d Major General Malin Craig, Chief of Cavalry, inspected the 14th Cavalry (less 1st Squadron). A review followed by inspection in full field equipment was held and shelter tent camp was pitched.

On April 3rd the 1st Squadron, Ft. Sheridan, Illinois, was inspected by the Chief of Cavalry, and on April 15th by the Inspector General, Major General Eli A. Helmick, U. S. Army.

Troop B performed at the official opening of the Woman's World Fair at Chicago, Illinois on April 18th.

A Post Baseball schedule was inaugurated April 18th, games being played twice a week. The standing of the teams on May 26th was as follows:

	Won	Lost
Headquarters Troop	3	0
Troop G	2	0
Troop F	2	1
Service Troop	1	2
Troop E	1	2
Quartermaster Det.	0	3

Lieut. Colonel D. H. Biddle joined the regiment and assumed command on April 24th.

The inspection of the regiment (less 1st Squadron) by the Corps Area Inspector began on April 30th and ended May 2d.

Training during April and May was devoted to preliminary rifle and pistol marksmanship exercises and range practice with the rifle, pistol and automatic rifle.

On May 21st the 14th Cavalry Polo Team left Ft. Des Moines for Fort Riley, Kansas, to participate in the Polo Tournament. In the first game played they defeated the Fort Meade Polo Team by an overwhelming score of sixteen to two. This tournament is still in progress and the winner has not yet been determined. Prior to the departure of the team for Fort Riley weekly practice games were played with the Wakonda Club Team.

FIRST MACHINE GUN SQUADRON—Fort Clark, Texas
Major Francis C. V. Crowley, Commanding

The Squadron was inspected by Major General Robert L. Howze, the Division Commander, April 19th and 20th, and by Major General Malin Craig, the Chief of Cavalry, on April 23rd.

On May Day the citizens of Brackettville, Texas, offered a handsome silver loving cup to the unit scoring the most points in a combination field and water event program held in connection with the May Day festivities of the town. The Squadron won the cup, out-distancing its nearest competitor by 30 points. All the entrants from the Squadron scored points. Entrants won points as follows:

Private August Thompson, Tr. "B", 1st MG Sq.....	22
Sergeant William Schneteger, Tr. "B", 1st MG Sq.....	10
Private Alexander Seper, Tr. "A", 1st MG Sq.....	10
Sergeant Joseph S. Seymour, Hq. Det. 1st MG Sq.....	8
Corporal Earl Gentry, Tr. "C", 1st MG Sq.....	2
Private Joseph Schumaker, Tr. "C", 1st MG Sq.....	1½
Sergeant Harold Younger, Tr. "A", 1st MG Sq.....	1½
Private Donald Branson, Hq. Det. 1st MG Sq.....	1½
Corporal Paul Walker, Tr. "A", 1st MG Sq.....	1½

The greater part of the time during the last few months has been spent on the target range. Mounted Pistol Practice was completed in March with but one man in the Squadron as unqualified. During April dismounted pistol practice was completed, resulting in a much higher percentage of qualified men than was obtained last year. Machine Gun firing was begun the first day of May.

Captain R. E. Tallant and 1st Sergeant Ben H. Harris left for Fort Des Moines May 23rd to try out for the Cavalry rifle and pistol team.

2d MACHINE GUN SQUADRON—Fort Bliss, Texas
Major A. M. Milton, Commanding

The Squadron has been engaged in shooting, during the past quarter. We have had a most exceptional season with the pistol both dismounted and mounted. Course "A" with the rifle was fired this year by the Headquarters Detachment and the 31 men of each of the three troops that are armed with the rifle, and only 3 men failed to qualify. Private James F. Bullock, Troop "C" 2d Machine Gun Squadron, made the tryouts for the Cavalry Rifle Team and has gone to Fort Des Moines, Iowa. The 1000 inch firing with the machine gun has been completed, with some remarkable high scores, and the Squadron goes to Dona Ana, the 1st of June for the field firing.

During the past quarter, 20 remounts have been received, these horses are developing into excellent groups of polo ponies, officers mounts and Cavalry horses.

The baseball team is progressing nicely, we have 18 men on the squad with 4 pitchers and 2 catchers, and expect to develop a team that will be real contenders for the championship of the Post League.

Second Machine Gun Squadron polo team has been engaged in team practice during the past two months, training new players and remounts.

Seven officers are turning out for polo from which it is believed that a suitable Junior team can be selected.

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